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BOOKBINDERS

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

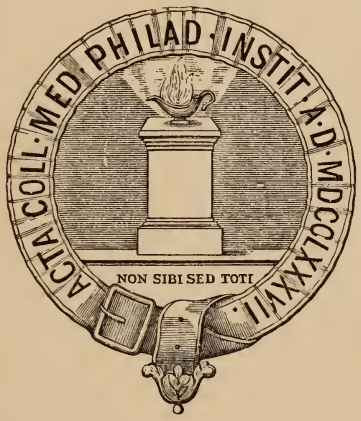
COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA

FOURTH SERIES

VOLUME FOUR, SUPPLEMENT

1787 

1937

Commemoration of the

150TH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE FOUNDING OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA

MAY 14–15, 1937

PHILADELPHIA

PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE

1937

NOTICE

This number of the TRANSACTIONS is a record of the exercises held on May 14–15, 1937, in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. The first section is a partial transcript of the celebration pamphlet prepared by the Committee on Arrangements under the Chairmanship of Dr. E. B. Krumbhaar. The second section contains the addresses delivered in Mitchell Hall during the celebration.

The publication of the TRANSACTIONS is aided in part by income from the Francis Houston Wyeth Fund, the J. M. DaCosta, the G. G. Davis, the Arthur V. Meigs and the James Tyson Publication Funds and from the Lister International Medical Congress Fund.

THOMAS FITZ-HUGH, JR., M.D.,
Editor of the Transactions.

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LANCASTER PRESS, INC., LANCASTER, PA.

ÆSCVLAPIVS

College of Physicians of Philadelphia

Instituted 1787 *Incorporated 1789*

FOUNDERS

John Redman
John Jones
John Morgan
William Shippen, Jr.
Adam Kuhn
Benjamin Rush
Gerardus Clarkson
Samuel Duffield
Thomas Parke
James Hutchinson
George Glentworth
Abraham Chovet
Andrew Ross
William W. Smith
James Hall
William Clarkson
William Currie
Benjamin Say
Samuel Powel Griffitts
Benjamin Duffield
John Morris
John Carson
John Foulke
Robert Harris

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA

1787–1937

TO an American institution which has weathered the political, economic, and temperamental storms of so comparatively long a period as one hundred and fifty years there is granted, by an amiable and honorable tradition, a moment of public retrospection and introspection. The present celebration, of which these pages form in intent a brief record for remembrance, is our moment of such indulgence, an occasion to look back and to look within, that we may with heightened vision look forward.

Within these covers will be found a reprinting (from the rare first volume of the College's *Transactions,* printed in 1793) of "A Discourse Delivered before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, February 6th, 1787, on the Objects of their Institution," by one of the distinguished founders of the College, Benjamin Rush; a reprinting of the title-page and table of contents of the same volume; a list of the founders of the College; a tabular view of significant dates in the College's history. There will be found, also, a brief account of the recently completed author and subject index of the volumes of the *Transactions* from 1793 through 1932.

There are reasons other than familial why the reprinting of the "Discourse" by Rush may be welcomed. It is in itself a Declaration of Independence of the American physician. Written "less than five years after the peace," it is remarkable evidence of the spirit which made the long and bitter Revolutionary War possible and inevitable, remarkable evidence of the grasp which Rush and his contemporaries had of the implications of the peace. As physicians they were facing problems in medicine which were practically without precedent. That they recognized these problems as arising not only from the nature of the physical soil but as products of the new political institutions, the "Discourse" makes movingly clear. "America furnishes almost the only spot on the surface of the globe, to determine whether different forms of government have any influence upon health and life. . . . The effects of agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, commerce and civilization, in their progress from their first to their last stages, upon the health and life of man, can at present be ascertained with precision in America. Here, too, we may discover the symptoms which gradually accompany the change of natural into artificial diseases."

1938

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Time and the progress of medical science have left, even after all these years, little in this "Discourse" which can be dismissed as entirely unsound in theory or in practice, though in the matter of emphasis we may have shifted ground. But the interest of the "Discourse" resides not so much in the specific comparison of medical practice then and now as in the remarkable breadth of Rush's concept of the field of medicine. Who would have anticipated finding here the suggestion that the new College might improve pathology by a study of "the local situations of the different parts of America, and the particular diet—dress—customs—manners—occupations—and buildings"? Who would expect the particular degree of emphasis on studies of "the comparative effects of *labour* and *learning* (Rush's italics) upon health and life, of the effects of emigration"?

As one of the advantages of membership in the new institution, Rush proposed that "The heart will naturally interest itself in the pursuits of the head. Here friendships will be contracted and cemented, and occasional and unavoidable suspicions or disputes may here be accommodated by explanation or mediation." Alas, how many fervidly idealistic words have lived to confound their speaker! No explanation or mediation served to prevent Rush from resigning from the College after an acrimonious dispute over the origin of yellow fever. In another part of his "Discourse," having commended the late enemies, the British, for their high degree of human understanding, Rush said, "I take pleasure in sacrificing national prejudice to truth and philosophy." Truth and philosophy, though men may well die for them, are abstractions. The College of Physicians has not ceased to exist because the pursuit of them has now and again led some of its fellows into seemingly irreconcilable differences. The mortal enemy which it has ever successfully combatted, and bids fair to continue to overcome, is indifference. This voluntary association of physicians, though it has had its periods of uncertainty, finds itself at the end of a hundred and fifty years, through the fundamentally Hippocratic spirit of its founders and their successors, still a sturdy band of physicians determined to use its immeasurably increased facilities for the purposes for which it was founded. These are tangible objects, and though men will always differ as to the best means of obtaining them, there is no doubt in the minds of the fellows of the College and their fellow-citizens that this voluntary association will carry on, secure in the knowledge that in union there is a power for good denied the individual.

On its 150th anniversary the College claims the fellowship of 680 physicians, having commenced with 24. From its first, borrowed home in the old Academy building at Fourth and Arch Streets it progressed by appropriate stages until, in 1909, it took possession of its present independent home, which, built with foresight, promises facilities for the necessary adjustments and developments which time may be expected inevitably to demand.

With the high resolves of its founders now freshly recalled to mind, there is especial reason to summarize the present activities of the College. And we find at once in so doing that, to paraphrase the old French saying, in order to remain the same, the College has had to change. When it was founded, and for many years thereafter, there was no comparable medical organization in the city which served both to promote professional intercourse among physicians and to represent the sentiment of the medical profession in respect of matters of public health. These were for many years the offices of the College of Physicians. With the growth of other medical organizations, including a city Department of Health, these particular needs became less pressing. The College tended therefore more and more to function as a purely scientific body, dedicated chiefly to the exchange and publication of scientific reports based on individual research and practice.

It is notable that, though Rush in his "Discourse" proposes the advantages of the College's establishing a medical library—a suggestion which was almost immediately acted upon—the real cultivation of the library, now one of the first-rank medical libraries of the world, began in this second, which we might call the 'integrating,' period of the College's history. This was the period in which, in addition to the development of the library, the Sections of the College were formed and the *Transactions* established upon a solid basis, appearing regularly each year and containing contributions of recognized scientific importance. And this was the period in which the fellows and friends of the College united magnificently in raising funds which not only bestowed the College in its present home, but left it with a financial background without which it probably could not in all its functions have weathered the periodic seasons of national economic readjustment.

Today, the College presents as speakers at its monthly meetings as distinguished a list of American and foreign scientists as the medical world of Philadelphia is privileged to hear. Its five Sections at their monthly meetings offer fellows and invited speakers a more informal forum for the presentation of reports on

scientific investigation and for the invaluable exchange of views. The two smaller lecture halls serve also as place of meeting for nearly a dozen medical societies in the city. The *Transactions* of the College continues, though now the annual volume appears in two or more unbound parts. The library, one of the major activities of the College and itself an ornament to the intellectual life of the city, serves not only the fellows of the College, but the medical profession generally, within and outside the city. Its 178,000 volumes include hundreds of medical books scarcely to be found elsewhere, and they, with its 1200 current periodicals, make it the city's center of research in the literature of medicine. The library publishes monthly a list of its recent acquisitions and pages of bibliographic matter dealing with the almost unrivalled collection of rare and classic works in medicine. The famous Mütter Museum, replete with interest to pathologists and students of medical and surgical technique, attracts visiting scientists from all over the world. The College building itself, with its notable statues and paintings, its memorabilia of the not-forgotten dead surrounding their living sons busily at work, appears to the visitor, as some one has said, a beautiful and worthy modern temple of Aesculapius.

The first period of integration may now be said to have ended, coinciding with a new *Zeitgeist* which seems destined to call back the College of Physicians into a more public sphere of activity. It becomes increasingly evident that multiplying public health problems may again demand the attention of a medical institution so uniquely favored in its constitution and equipment. Nor will the College of Physicians be found wanting. But there are problems of its own which the College must also face. These are mainly economic. The library and the publications of the College can not be allowed to diminish in usefulness; the growth of the former and the increase in its use and in that of the College building generally, pose problems of adequate physical adjustment and expansion. The enormous resources of the College in material that pertains to the history and practice of medicine have never yet been sounded. Every scientific institution needs money, and ever more money, until it is spiritually dead. The College of Physicians at the end of 150 years is most uncompromisingly quick. Its past is eloquent history; its present and future, obviously, what the fellows and the citizens of Philadelphia, in large part, make them. There is no forgetting the still applicable motto under which the College continues to function—*non sibi sed toti* [*mundo*], not for self, but for all mankind.—W. B. McD., 2d.

A Discourse Delivered Before the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Feb. 6, 1787. On the Objects of Their Institution*

By Benjamin Rush, M.D., &c. &c.

Mr. President and Gentlemen,

I FEEL peculiar pleasure in reflecting, that the late revolution, which has given such a spring to the mind in objects of philosophical and moral enquiry, has at last extended itself to medicine, and in less than five years after the peace, before the human faculties had contracted to their former dimensions, a college of physicians, formed upon principles accommodated to the present state of society and government in America, has been established in the capital of the United States.

The design of the present essay is to point out, in a few words, the advantages which may be derived from this institution and to suggest the many resources, which our country offers for the improvement of medicine.

I shall consider the objects and advantages of our institution, 1st as a College, and 2ndly, as a Medical Society.

I. By assuming the name of a College, we shall 1st, be able to introduce order and dignity into the practice of physic, by establishing incentives and rewards for character. Men are generally anxious to preserve the good opinion of those with whom they are obliged to associate. The reception we shall meet with from each other in our meetings will serve to correct or to improve our conduct. And if we are as chaste as we should be, in the admission of members, a fellowship in our College will become in time, not only the sign of ability, but an introduction to business and reputation in physic.

2ndly. By assuming the name of a College we may give a sanction to an American Dispensatory—for I take it for granted, this will be one of the first objects of our attention.——

—— The variety in the degrees, and perhaps nature of our diseases, and the many remedies which are peculiar to our country, which have as yet no place in foreign dispensatories, render this undertaking a matter of absolute necessity.

* From the Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Vol. 1, p. xix, 1793.

3dly. By means of our association, under the title of a College, we shall be better able to attract the attention of the government of our country, in matters that relate to the health and happiness of our fellow citizens. In the year 1725, the College of Physicians of London, presented an address to the British House of Commons, in which they bore such a testimony against the pernicious effects of distilled spirituous liquors, as laid the foundation of several excellent laws, that were calculated to lessen the consumption, and of course, the fatal consequences of those liquors. The disinterestedness of such interpositions of a medical faculty, in favour of the health and morals of their fellow citizens cannot fail of ensuring their success with a legislature.

4thly. By stated meetings as a College, we may promote enquiries and observations upon the prevailing diseases of the city. Here the timid may be encouraged, and the sanguine may be taught to doubt. Here the young practitioner may profit by the experience of the old, and the old by the boldness of enquiry, and modern improvements of the young. Here, uniformity in principle, and practice in medicine, will gradually insinuate themselves. Nor will the advantages of our conferences end in the acquisition of knowledge. The heart will naturally interest itself in the pursuits of the head. Here friendships will be contracted and cemented, and occasional and unavoidable suspicions or disputes may here be accommodated by explanation or mediation. By these means we shall become, not only the guardians of the honor of the profession, but likewise of each other's character.

II. As a Medical Society associated for the purposes of collecting and publishing medical observations and enquiries, an ample field lies open before us.

The human body still contains secrets which have eluded the enquiries of the anatomists and physiologists of the *old* world. Who knows but they may be reserved by Heaven, to give immortality to the name of an American physician.

Our country abounds with objects for the improvement of Chemistry, Botany, and Materia Medica. How few of the fossil and vegetable substances peculiar to America, have been examined by men capable of applying them to the purposes of medicine.

The winds, the local situations of the different parts of America, and the particular diet—dress—customs—manners—occupations—and buildings of our country, furnish immense opportunities for the improvement of pathology.

It remains yet to be discovered and recorded, whether the extent of human life has been encreased or diminished in America.

The effects of agriculture, horticulture, manufactures, commerce and civilization, in their progress from their first to their last stages, upon the health and life of man, can at present be ascertained with precision in America. Here, too, we may discover the symptoms which gradually accompany the change of natural into artificial diseases.

The comparative effects of the different articles of agriculture upon health, such as wheat, Indian corn, rice, tobacco and indigo, remain yet to be explored in this country.

The cutting down of our woods has had a sensible effect upon our climate, and upon the health of our inhabitants. It remains yet to be determined whether the increase of fevers from this cause, is produced by the encrease of exhalation, or by the progress of easterly winds westward, as has been supposed by Mr. Jefferson, in his notes on Virginia.

It yet remains to ascertain the full influence of cultivation upon our bodies. The highest degrees of it known in America, have had a visible effect upon health. In Connecticut, one of the oldest and best cultivated states in the union, remitting and intermitting fevers are seldom known.

It is certain that more rain and less snow have fallen in our winters, within these few years, than formerly. It becomes us to enquire, whether the change in the moisture of our atmosphere, from this cause, has added to the number or altered the symptoms of our diseases.

The comparative influence of the moon on diseases in this country, is a subject worthy of close investigation, though unfortunately hitherto but little attended to.

America furnishes almost the only spot on the surface of the globe, to determine whether different forms of government have any influence upon health and life. In countries where power is confined, by hereditary succession, to a few hands the effects of political passions are much limited. But even in these countries we often read or hear of their baneful operation upon the human body. The abbe Richard tells us, it has more than once happened, that cardinals have died in 24 hours after the election of a pope—and I have heard a well-attested anecdote of a Swedish officer, who was seized with a bilious colic, which terminated in a palsy, from a rebuke which he met with from the present King of Sweden. In a country, where the safety, power, and offices of government are the objects of attention or desire of every man, it is a matter highly interesting to know what are the effects of the passions, which are excited by those objects, upon the human body. Are

madness, melancholy, the hysteria and hypochondriasis, more frequent in republics than in monarchies? I think we are possessed of a sufficient number of facts to determine this question.

It remains yet to determine the comparative effects of *labour* and *learning* upon health and life. At present the former, compared with the latter, in the middle and southern states, is in the ratio of four to one. From the number and growth of the colleges and schools lately established in these states, it will be in our power to determine, in a few years, whether we have increased or diminished, with knowledge, the health of our fellow citizens.

The influence of religious opinions upon health and life may be discovered in America; for, by the principles and forms of our constitutions, a boldness and freedom of enquiry upon religious subjects have been introduced among us, which have been hitherto unknown in the world.

The effects of emigration upon life and health, have as yet been the subject of no enquiry. Is the *maladie de pays,* or homesickness, so distressing and fatal to the Swiss, common to all the emigrants from Europe on their first arrival among us? Are they most subject to our epidemic diseases, the *first* or *second* year after they arrive in our country? Is there any mode of preventing these diseases? And lastly, do these persons exceed in health or life the natives of America? We have many facts which will enable us to determine each of these questions.

The effects of the mixture of the human species of different nations and countries upon health and life, may here be determined by accurate observations. It is certain, that the inferior species of animals are improved in strength by the mixture. But further; the mulatto possesses stronger stamina than belonged to his father or mother. The size, strength, health and longevity of Englishmen have been ascribed to the intimate mixture of the blood of half the nations of Europe, from which they are descended. To the effects of this mixture, likewise, may be ascribed that elevation and perfection which the human understanding has acquired in Great Britain. I take pleasure in sacrificing national prejudice to truth and philosophy by introducing this observation, especially as I anticipate the same national character from the operation of similar causes upon the citizens of America.

There are several diseases peculiar to our country which have never been described.

The *vomiting* and *purging,* which are so frequent and fatal in the summer months, in all the cities of America, would furnish an excellent subject for medical enquiry.

The cause of the *decay of the teeth,* which is so frequent in the middle and eastern states of America, will admit of much curious and useful speculation.

The sudden and often fatal effects of a draught of cold water upon the human body in this city, and the remedies proper to remove them, will furnish another subject for a medical communication.

The qualities of our pump water, and the influence of building upon it, are proper subjects for chemical investigation.

The reason why the suburbs and south end of our city are more subject to autumnal fevers than its centre and north end, and why these fevers are less frequent within these three years than formerly, deserve our attention.

The high price of fire-wood, makes it necessary to examine the effects of fossil coal, and stove rooms, upon health and life.

The symptoms and degrees in which our acute and chronic diseases agree and disagree with the descriptions of the same diseases published in Europe, will furnish ample matter for observation.

An enquiry into the causes why the Dysentery is equally the consequence of a dry and wet summer, and why it appears on the summit of high grounds, while the vallies below them are visited with remitting and bilious fevers, may lead us to determine, whether that disorder be idiopathic, or whether it be the *febris introversa* of Dr. Sydenham.

For the sake of obtaining full information and accurate observations of the state of the air and weather (so essential to obtaining a history of diseases), I would recommend to the College, to appoint one of their body for the following purposes.

1st. To record and communicate to the College an exact account of the temperature of the weather as measured by Fahrenheit's Thermometer.

2ndly. To record the variations in the weight and moisture of the air, by the Barometer and Hydrometer.

3dly. To record the state of the winds.

4thly. To measure exactly the quantity of water that falls in our city. These observations will be more useful, if we can obtain from the sextons of the different churches in the city, such a return of the deaths, as will enable us to ascertain the increase or decrease of mortal diseases by the bills of mortality. To render these bills more useful, let the sexton be directed, in every case of death, to apply to the physician who has attended the patient for the name of the mortal distemper.

Let the observations on each of these subjects, be delivered every month to the College.

To obtain an accurate knowledge of the epidemics of the city, I would recommend the preservation of the accounts of the diseases that are kept in the *Dispensary*. If these diseases be recorded by the names that are given to them by Dr. Cullen, in the last edition of his Nosologia Methodica, the account of them cannot fail of being highly useful and beneficial to the public. To derive the utmost possible advantage from this history of our epidemics, let us endeavour to procure similar observations from different parts of the state, and from every state in the union.

To render our city as celebrated for medical advantages, as it has long been for other things, it will be necessary to erect in it *warm* and *cold baths*. The advantages of both these remedies in a country where the diseases from heat and cold are so predominant, need not be mentioned.

A Medical Library, will help to diffuse knowledge among us upon easy terms, while a botanical garden will furnish us with an opportunity of cultivating that part of the Materia Medica, which is derived from the vegetable kingdom.

Should an application be made to the legislature, there can be no doubt of our obtaining a suitable piece of ground for that purpose.

Thus, Mr. President and Gentlemen, have I pointed out in a few words, the great objects and advantages of our College of Physicians.

I shall conclude with the following remarks. It is a general opinion that the condition of man in our world is mending. The conveniences and pleasures of life, are daily multiplying by the inventions of philosophy. Many disorders, once deemed incurable, now yield to medicine. No wonder then that a general expectation prevails—that a revolution is soon to take place in favour of human happiness. Natural means appear to be the instruments designed by heaven to fulfill its purposes of mercy and benevolence to mankind. I am fully persuaded there does not exist a disease in nature, that has not an antidote to it. And when I consider the influence of liberty and republican forms of government upon science, and the vigour which the American mind has acquired by the events of the late revolution, I am led to hope that a great portion of the honor and happiness of discovering and applying these antidotes may be reserved for the physicians of America.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

VOLUME I.—PART I.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA

Volume 1. Part 1. 1793

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INDEXES TO THE TRANSACTIONS

1793–1932

Volume I, part 1, of the *Transactions* was published, as we have seen, in 1793. No further part of this volume was ever published. In fact, forty-eight years elapsed before publication of the College's proceedings was resumed. From November, 1841, to October, 1850, three volumes of quarterly summaries were published, these being known as the "First Series." The Second, or "New," Series, again in the form of quarterly summaries, began in November of 1850 and concluded in November, 1874. Four volumes were published in this time, the summaries from July, 1857, to November, 1874, being printed in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences,* which supplied the Fellows with separate copies of them. In 1875, the Third Series was begun and the *Transactions* became a firmly established part of the College activities. The fifty-fourth volume of the Third Series bears the date, 1932. In 1933, the present, or Fourth, Series was begun, the annual volume now appearing in two or more unbound parts.

The historical value of so long a series is self-evident. From the *Transactions* one may acquire a unique view of the development of medicine in Philadelphia throughout a period of nearly a century. In order that this material may become generally and systematically accessible, card indexes of both authors and subjects appearing in the *Transactions* from 1793 to 1932 have recently been compiled. These are open for inspection in the library during the present celebration, and thereafter it is hoped that they will be freely used for a year or so, pending their proposed publication as a supplementary issue of the *Transactions.*

A TABULAR VIEW OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE*

1787 *January 2.* First recorded meeting of the College.

1787 *March 6.* First standing committee, that on Meteorology and Epidemics, was appointed. This committee remained in existence through 1882.

May 1. John Morgan moved that an application be made to the legislature for a charter.

Sept. 4. The College placed itself on record in favor of temperance.

1788 *April 1.* The constitution of the College was amended, and the first by-laws adopted.

June 3. A committee was appointed to form a pharmacopoeia for the use of the College, and another to prepare a plan for the formation of a library.

Nov. 11. A petition to bring in a bill to incorporate the College was presented to the Legislature.

Dec. John Morgan sent the first recorded donation of books, "to be added to the College Library."

1789 *Jan. 6.* A further donation of books was made by Dr. Morgan.

March 3. The Committee's plan for forming a library was approved.

April 7. A circular letter was printed and widely distributed, asking support for a plan to create a national pharmacopoeia. [The only copy of this letter known to exist is in the library of the College.]

April 16. A special meeting was called by the president to obtain the College's authority to protest, on the grounds of public health, the general illumination of the city planned in honor of the visit of the President of the United States. No general illumination for the event is mentioned in the records of the time.

July 7. The College made its first appropriation (£ 50) for the purchase of books for the library.

* This "tabular view" is drawn almost in its entirety from: 1. Ruschenberger, W. S. W. An Account of the Institution of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. *Transactions of the College of Physicians:* 3 s. vol. 9, 1887; de Schweinitz, G. E. and McDaniel, W. B., 2d. An Account of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. 2 ed. *Transactions of the College of Physicians:* 4 s. vol. 2, suppl. no. 1, 1934.

Nov. The College is consulted by a committee appointed by the Legislature to draft a bill to amend the State laws for preventing the introduction of infectious diseases.

1790 *June 1.* The by-laws were printed for the first time, and presented to the fellows.

Dec. 7. The committee on the annual statement of prevalent diseases presented its first report.

1791 *Sept. 6.* To enable the College to hire a room suitable for its meetings and for the accommodation of its library, the entrance fee and annual contributions were increased.

Dec. 10. The College entered upon a three and a half year lease of a room in the hall of the American Philosophical Society.

1792 *March 6.* Dr. Nicholas B. Waters volunteered to be librarian for one year.

June 5. Drs. Shippen, Rush and Griffitts were appointed to prepare a preface for the projected volume of *Transactions,* and it was decided that the papers to be printed should be selected by ballot.

1793. The College was notably active in efforts to determine the origin of the yellow fever, in recommending measures for preventing its spread; and the members, as individuals, in treating the sufferers.

The first part of volume 1 of the *Transactions* was printed, and the printing committee was directed to send a copy to the author of each paper and to the medical societies of the United States and Europe.

1794 *March 10.* The College was asked to render assistance in the preparation of a bill "to regulate the practice of physic within this state."

Dec. 2. The College appointed a committee to consider the defects of the health laws and to suggest suitable amendments in a report to the College.

1795 *Feb. 10.* At a special meeting, the Board of Health asked the cooperation of the College in devising a plan of a hospital for persons with contagious diseases.

July 7. At the Governor's request, the College appointed four fellows to advise the consulting physician of the Port in quarantine matters.

1797 A renewed outbreak of the yellow fever epidemic found the College again chief adviser to the Governor and the Board of Health.

1798 *Jan.* The College published the "Proceedings of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia relative to the prevention of the introduction and spreading of contagious diseases." This contains all the correspondence, memorials, etc., in connection with the proceedings from Aug. 25, 1793 to Dec. 26, 1797, incl.

Dec. The College publishes "Facts and observations relative to the nature and origin of the pestilential fever which prevailed in this city in 1793, 1797, and 1798."

1806 The College publishes "Additional facts, etc."

1818 The first catalogue [manuscript] of the library was compiled.

Only 18 names are on the roll of fellows.

1820 The first Pharmacopoeia of the U. S. appears, the culmination of a movement started by the College in 1789.

Another volume of *Transactions* was contemplated, but never materialized, owing to lack of funds.

The College published Dr. Wistar's "Eulogium on Dr. Shippen," which had been delivered in 1809.

1823 The College was in debt to its treasurer, $18.62.

1824 The College prepared and adopted a fee bill (schedule of fees).

At the urging of Dr. Joseph Parrish, the College appealed to the Governor for permission to examine the mental condition of a murderer sentenced to be executed. The examination was made, the prisoner found insane, and the sentence of death was not carried out.

1827 *May 1.* A resolution was adopted that each member in turn should at each stated meeting read an original or selected paper; and that every person failing to perform the duty should pay the sum of $1. The treasurer reported, Nov. 26, 1833, that the fines paid to that date amounted to $17.

Sept. 4. A proposition that the number of fellows should not exceed forty was made; it was considered at the January meeting, and postponed.

1829 *June 30.* The censors reported a balance of $109.42 in the treasury.

1834 New by-laws provided that candidates for fellowship be proposed by three fellows, instead of applying for admission; and for 7 standing committees (in addition to that

on the library), these to be on the Theory and Practice of Medicine; Surgery; Midwifery; Diseases of Children; Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Meteorology and Epidemics; Public Hygiene.

1836 A new fee bill was adopted, printed copies being distributed to every practitioner in the city. It retained a place in the by-laws until 1871, when it was abolished.

The Library Committee reported that there were 291 volumes in the library, in addition to a number of unbound pamphlets. From this date to 1843 the annual reports of the library show that very few volumes were added, and one states that the library was "rarely, if ever, used."

1837 *Jan. 3.* A half century had elapsed since the foundation of the College; the fact is not noted in the minutes.

1839 The College recommended the Legislature to establish a public square, with a fountain, in every district of the city. A resolution that the number of fellows should not exceed sixty-five was informally submitted, and withdrawn.

1840 Annual reports of the standing committees were instituted and published in the new summary of the *Transactions.*

1841 The first number of a new quarterly summary of the *Transactions* appeared.

1843 The College recommended the purchase of Lemon Hill by the city, with a view to the preservation of the purity of the water supplied to the city from the Schuylkill river.

1844 The medical library of Dr. J. C. Otto was purchased for $200.

1845 The College declined an invitation to send delegates to a national medical convention scheduled to be held in New York City in May, 1846.

The College moved to a room in the new Mercantile Library building at 5th and Library Strs. "The spirit of the College was stirred by this undertaking as it had not been before. For the first time the record of proceedings was headed, 'Hall of the College.' The meetings were thereafter more numerously attended and the financial condition improved."

1849 The Committee reported that the library continued steadily to increase and was "entitled to more attention than it received." By this time most of the medical periodicals published in the U. S. and 1 from Canada were received in exchange for the *Transactions.*

Collections for a "Museum of Pathological Anatomy" were commenced.

1850 A new series of summaries of the *Transactions* was started.

1851 All the committees, except that on Meteorology and Epidemics, were abolished.

1854 The College moved to its fourth home, the "Picture House" of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

1856 Dr. Thomas F. Betton donated to the library 1,265 volumes, many of them rare and valuable. The library contained at this time 3,560 volumes.

1859 The library was open one evening a week.

1863 The College moved into its first real home, the building at 13th and Locust Streets. The Thomas D. Mütter collection of pathological and anatomical specimens was united to that of the College, becoming the Mütter Museum.

1864 Dr. Samuel Lewis presented his magnificent collection of medical works, numbering more than 2,500 volumes. The extraordinary quality of this collection becomes more pronounced with the passage of time.

1865 The College published the essay on the yellow fever of 1762 by John Redman, its first president, which Dr. Redman had read before the College in 1793.

1866 In order that the library might be open daily, Dr. George B. Wood agreed to give $500 annually.

1871 A journal club was formed to supply the library with medical periodicals.

1875 The "third series" of *Transactions* was inaugurated.

1880 Dr. S. Weir Mitchell presented $1,000, to establish a journal fund.

1881 The first card catalogue of the library was begun.

1882 The Nurses' Directory was inaugurated and was for over fifty years thereafter an important adjunct to the College.

1885 The Samuel D. Gross Library of the Academy of Surgery was placed on deposit in the library.

1886 The library of the Obstetrical Society was received on deposit, and the total number of volumes was now 34,234.

1887 The College celebrated its centenary. A special volume of the *Transactions* was published, containing Dr. Ruschenberger's history of the College and a complete record of the commemorative exercises.

1893 The Section on Ophthalmology, the first of the College's Sections, was organized.

1900 Dr. W. W. Keen arranged for an exchange of publications between the College and a number of foreign universities, by which the library was increased by nearly 7,000 medical theses and inaugural dissertations. A comparable exchange is still being maintained.

1901 Aided by large individual gifts from fellows, the College purchased the library of Dr. J. Stockton Hough—3,247 volumes and 2,070 pamphlets. This purchase notably augmented the collections of incunabula and other rare works.

1909 The College moved into its present home. The fellowship roll numbered 486; the library contained 81,018 volumes.

1910 The opinion is expressed by the president that, though the College, for obvious reasons, is not as frequently called upon as in the past for an expression of opinion "on certain questions of popular weal," nevertheless, "it is the duty of the College to express itself on important questions of hygiene and health, regardless of invitation, cautiously and on well-established grounds."

1911 The Abbe collection of personal memorabilia of famous medical men was started by Dr. Robert Abbe's gift of the gold watch of Benjamin Rush.

1912 The property to the south of the College became, through the generosity of Mr. Eckley Brinton Coxe, Jr., the Sinkler Garden of the College, in memory of Dr. Wharton Sinkler, late vice-president of the College.

1913 The ninth standing committee, on Public Health and Preventive Medicine, was formed as a result of a paper read before the College by Dr. James M. Anders.

As a bequest from Dr. Louis A. Duhring, the College received over $250,000, "for general library purposes."

1916–18 Over 200 of the fellows were actively engaged in war work.

1920 The Committee on Public Health and Hygiene is authorized to arrange a series of special meetings at which topics of public interest should be discussed.

1921 The College holds a special meeting in honor of Madame Curie, who presents what is now one of its most treasured memorabilia, a "quartz-piezo-electrometer," which had been used by herself and by Professor Curie.

The Section on Medical History inaugurates its series of annual student meetings.

1927 The belated appearance of the 1925 volume of the *Transactions,* which consisted of 917 pages and cost over $4,000, leads to the suggestion that in future the *Transactions* contain merely the list of fellows, the By-Laws, and programs of the various meetings, with a reference after each title of a paper stating the journal in which the author intended to publish his communication.

The Free Library, which had rented from the College its old building at 13th and Locust Streets since 1910, removed to its new home on the Parkway.

1933 The Fourth series of the *Transactions* is begun.

1934 The College celebrates the 25th anniversary of its installation in its present home. The *Transactions* publishes, as a supplement, a revision of Dr. G. E. de Schweinitz's "Account" of the College.

1937 The 150th anniversary of the founding of the College is commemorated by a fellowship of 680.

College of Physicians of Philadelphia

EMINENT BENEFACTORS

Andrew Carnegie
Eckley B. Coxe
Louis A. Duhring
William H. Dunwoody
William W. Frazier
Charles C. Harrison
Richard H. Harte
Samuel Lewis
Morris Longstreth
S. Weir Mitchell
Thomas Dent Mütter
Clement B. Newbold
Anne Weightman Penfield
Edward T. Stotesbury
Frederick W. Vanderbilt
George Bacon Wood

BENEFACTORS

Robert Abbe
James M. Anders
George Fales Baker
Julia Williams Biddle
William T. Carter
Eckley B. Coxe
Jacob M. Da Costa
Francis X. Dercum
Augustus A. Eshner
William Parker Foulke
Clement A. Griscom
John D. Griscom
Charles C. Harrison
George Leib Harrison
Hobart Amory Hare
Richard H. Harte
Walter Hatfield
Henry Reed Hatfield
James Howell Hutchinson
William F. Jenks
William W. Keen
Hartman Kuhn
John Lambert
Anne J. Magee
Fannie S. Magee
James R. Magee
J. Ewing Mears
Mary Cadwalader Mitchell
Eliza Otto
Caroline Emily Richmond
Lewis Rodman
Catherine Murray Rush
Mary Theresa Rush
Elizabeth S. Shippen
George E. de Schweinitz
George C. Thomas
Caspar Wistar
Mifflin Wistar
George Woodward
Henrietta B. Wyeth

College of Physicians of Philadelphia

1937

President—George P. Muller, M.D.

Vice-President—Edward B. Krumbhaar, M.D.

CENSORS

George E. de Schweinitz, M.D.
John H. Gibbon, M.D.
Thomas R. Neilson, M.D.
Francis R. Packard, M.D.

Secretary—J. Harold Austin, M.D.

Treasurer—T. Grier Miller, M.D.

Honorary Librarian—Albert P. Brubaker, M.D.

COUNCIL

The President, Vice-President, any Ex-President not otherwise a member, Censors, Secretary, Treasurer, Honorary Librarian, Chairmen of the Nine Standing Committees, and the

Elective Councillors

To serve until January, 1938

Brooke M. Anspach, M.D.
Charles F. Mitchell, M.D.

To serve until January, 1939

Richard A. Kern, M.D.
Alexander Randall, M.D.

To serve until January, 1940

Francis Heed Adler, M.D.
Wm. R. Nicholson, M.D.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Publication—Thomas Fitz-Hugh, Jr., M.D., *Chairman,* Russell S. Boles, M.D., Henry K. Mohler, M.D.

Library Committee—David Riesman, M.D., *Chairman,* George W. Outerbridge, M.D., William Egbert Robertson, M.D., Edward A. Schumann, M.D., Philip F. Williams, M.D., the Honorary Librarian (*ex officio*). Committee meets on the Monday preceding Council meeting.

Hall Committee—George M. Laws, M.D., *Chairman,* Harry L. Bockus, M.D., Ralph S. Bromer, M.D., Robert H. Ivy, M.D., Hubley R. Owen, M.D. Committee meets on the Wednesday preceding Council meeting.

Committee on Mütter Museum—J. Parsons Schaeffer, M.D., *Chairman,* Herbert Fox, M.D., Stanley P. Reimann, M.D. Committee meets on the Friday preceding Council meeting.

Committee on College Collections—Herbert Fox, M.D., *Chairman,* Stanley P. Reimann, M.D., J. Parsons Schaeffer, M.D. Committee meets on the Friday preceding Council meeting.

Committee on Finance—O. H. Perry Pepper, M.D., *Chairman,* Frederick Fraley, M.D., Isaac Starr, M.D., the President and Treasurer (*ex officio*).

Committee on Entertainments—Charles W. Burr, M.D., *Chairman,* Gilson G. Engel, M.D., Edward Rose, M.D., the President (*ex officio*).

Committee on Scientific Business—Edward L. Bortz, M.D., *Chairman,* Charles Leonard Brown, M.D., Eugene M. Landis, M.D., the President and the Secretary (*ex officio*).

Committee on Public Health, Preventive Medicine and Public Relations—Esmond R. Long, M.D., *Chairman,* Donald C. Smelzer, M.D., Maurice S. Jacobs, M.D., the President (*ex officio*).

PRIZE COMMITTEES AND TRUSTEES

Committee on Alvarenga Prize—Balduin H. E. Lucké, M.D., *Chairman,* Francis C. Wood, M.D., Henry C. Bazett, M.D., Clifford B. Lull, M.D., Walter Estell Lee, M.D.

Committee on Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize and Lectureship (Until February, 1938)—Ralph Pemberton, M.D., *Chairman,* Ralph M. Tyson, M.D., Charles C. Norris, M.D.

Committee on Weir Mitchell Oration (Until February, 1939)—Francis W. Sinkler, M.D., *Chairman,* R. Tait McKenzie, M.D., Edward A. Strecker, M.D., Henry P. Brown, Jr., M.D., David L. Farley, M.D.

Committee on Mary Scott Newbold Lectures (Until January, 1938)—Robert G. Torrey, M.D., *Chairman,* John B. Flick, M.D., E. J. G. Beardsley, M.D., the President and the Chairman of the Committee on Scientific Business (*ex officio*).

Trustees of Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize and Lectureship—William D. Stroud, M.D., R. N. Downs, Jr., M.D., J. Montgomery Deaver, M.D.

Trustee under the Will of Thomas Skelton Harrison (Until February, 1938)—Charles J. Hatfield, M.D.

CALENDAR

COLLEGE MEETINGS

SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

First Wednesday of each month, except June, July, August and September, viz., March 3, April 7, May 5, October 6, November 3, December 1, 1937; January 5, February 2, 1938.

BUSINESS MEETINGS

March 3, May 10, October 6, December 1, 1937; January 10, 1938.

STATED BUSINESS

January—Presentation of Budget by Committee on Finance; President's Address; Election of Officers and Elective Standing Committees; Election of New Fellows; Announcement of Alvarenga Prize.

December—Solely for the nomination of Officers and Elective Standing Committees for the ensuing year.

COUNCIL MEETINGS

Tuesday eight days before each Stated Scientific Meeting of the College, and on the last Tuesday of the month of May.

SECTIONS OF THE COLLEGE

Ophthalmology—Meets third Thursday, October to April. *Chairman,* Charles R. Heed, M.D.; *Clerk,* A. G. Fewell, M.D.; *Executive Committee,* Chas. E. G. Shannon, M.D., H. Maxwell Langdon, M.D., J. Milton Griscom, M.D.

Otolaryngology—Meets third Wednesday, October to April. *Chaiman,* Curtis C. Eves, M.D.; *Clerk,* William Hewson, M.D.; *Executive Committee,* Ralph Butler, M.D., Benjamin D. Parish, M.D., Walter Roberts, M.D.

General Medicine—Meets fourth Monday, October to May inclusive. *Chairman,* Edward Rose, M.D.; *Clerk,* J. Alexander Clarke, M.D.; *Executive Committee,* Henry K. Mohler, M.D., Richard A. Kern, M.D., Harold W. Jones, M.D.

Medical History—Chairman, R. Tait McKenzie, M.D.; *Clerk,* Louis B. Laplace, M.D.; *Executive Committee,* Edward B. Krumbhaar, M.D., David Riesman, M.D., Francis R. Packard, M.D.

Public Health, Preventive and Industrial Medicine—Chairman, Alex. H. Davisson, M.D.; *Clerk,* Maurice S. Jacobs, M.D.; *Executive Committee,* D. H. Bergey, M.D., Walter S. Cornell, M.D., Randle C. Rosenberger, M.D.

Librarian and Superintendent
W. B. McDaniel, 2nd, A.M., Ph.D.
Clerk of the College—Olga Lang
Assistant Clerk—Helen M. Nash
Bell Telephone—RIT 6626

Mütter Museum open daily 1 P.M. to 4 P.M. Saturday, 9 A.M. to 12 Noon

Curator—Joseph McFarland, M.D.

PROGRAM

of the

150th Anniversary Celebration

of the

College of Physicians of Philadelphia

May 14-15, 1937

Friday, May 14, 1937

3:00 P.M. Mitchell Hall.
Addresses by: the Hon. Roland S. Morris
Dr. David Riesman
Inspection of Historical Exhibits.
Reception and Tea.

8:30 P.M. Mitchell Hall. Commemorative Meeting.
Addresses by: Sir Henry H. Dale
Dr. Hans Zinsser
Reception of Delegates.

Saturday, May 15, 1937

7:00 P.M. Mitchell Hall. Dinner of the Fellows.
Addresses by: Dr. George P. Muller
Dr. Henry E. Sigerist
Dr. Francis R. Packard

THE FUTURE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH *

By HON. ROLAND S. MORRIS

Mr. President, Fellows and friends of the College of Physicians: I appreciate the very generous introduction by you, but I fully realize that I am not here this afternoon in any personal capacity. The long association that has existed between the College of Physicians and the American Philosophical Society, of which I have the great honor and privilege to be President, I feel justifies me on behalf of the Society to stand here today, not because of any association of a technical character with your profession or with the College, but only because of the long association between the College and the American Philosophical Society which has continued during the 150 years history of the College. May I first of all extend to you on behalf of our Society which celebrated not long ago its 200th anniversary our sincere congratulations and good wishes on your 150 years of complete service in Philadelphia.

It is of interest to note that of the 24 men who organized the College 150 years ago, 20 of them were active members of the American Philosophical Society. In addition, upon the organization of the College, it became a tenant of the building which we still occupy in Independence Square. There it established its headquarters in a room which the College rented from our Society for a period of more than 50 years. It is a pleasure to know that during that long period we were good neighbors, even though we were in the relationship of landlord and tenant. In looking over some old records of the Society recently, I observed that the rent we charged the College when you first moved into the building was 30 pounds, payable in advance, for three years, which amounted at the then rate of exchange to $23.00 a year. In 1800, we increased that rent to $40 per year. In 1821, we gently reminded the College that it was four years in arrears on rent, which I am happy to advise you was paid in full by the negotiation of a loan of $250.00. Shortly after this arrangement, the College made a

* Address at the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the founding of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, May 14, 1937.

contract with the ancient and honorable Agricultural Society and you charged the Agricultural Society one half of your rent for the use of your room once a month, which I may comment in passing was an excellent bargain for the College. When the American Philosophical Society, however, learned that the room was to be used once a month in the evening, it instantly raised the rent $6 per year for the purchase of candles. I mention these figures now because I want to contrast them with some modern figures in connection with medical research in public health.

Even after you established quarters of your own and discontinued the relationship of landlord and tenant, our records continue to show the continuing close relationship with the College. Dr. George B. Wood was for 30 years President of both the American Philosophical Society and the College of Physicians. Later on, Dr. Keen was President of the Society and also President of the College. Even now, a very considerable number of your Fellows are also members of the Society. It is a great satisfaction to realize that this association has prevailed during the whole of 150 years, and that I am standing here today to offer my congratulations and to express the hope that it may continue during the coming years.

I cannot speak of the achievements of the College except in the most general terms. I think your President has been unduly modest when he referred to the local character of your work. I do not think that your influence has been merely local; rather it seems to me that the College of Physicians has been a controlling influence during these past years in building up Philadelphia as the leading medical center in the United States. This has given you a national position which I feel all recognize.

When 50 years ago you had your centennial celebration to which your President has just referred, medical research was very limited and largely personal in character and confined chiefly to pressing questions of public health. It was still a pioneering venture to which so many of your members and officers contributed. Since then there has been an amazing development in the field of public health and medical research. I refer to the great foundations which have been created from the surplus wealth of some of our generous citizens possessed of resources today which are in startling contrast with the figures I recited to you a few moments ago. I have made a brief study of this extraordinary growth in

the United States. There are now in existence over 100 leading foundations. Of these 100, roughly speaking, only 5 of them were created before 1900, and 2 of those were ancient foundations established here in Philadelphia. Since that time, in increasing number, generous men and women have given of their wealth in the creation of these foundations for the greater happiness of the American people.

A survey of the last 10 years will give you a picture of the present condition. Since the year 1900, our great charitable foundations have expended in research in the improvement of public health, in social investigation and in the development of medicine $518,000,000, of which sum $172,141,000 has been expended in the field of medical research and public health. These funds, large as they are, may appear small in contrast with the amounts our Government has spent in the cities and counties, but large indeed when you realize that these funds have been expended by independent and private charitable foundations and have been used with the advice of doctors and scholars for improvements in the field of medicine, promotion of public health, entirely free from any Government supervision.

It may be interesting to note for a minute how these funds have been expended. During the past 10 years, $114,000,000 has been contributed in the promotion of the physical health of our people. $48,000,000 has been expended in public health projects and experiments; $7,800,000 in the field of mental hygiene; and only $1,200,000 for the promotion of dental health. Almost all of these contributions have been in the form of aids for research and for experimental work by scholars and physicians in their special fields.

Now, may I ask, who chooses the objects on which these immense sums are being spent? I studied a recent survey published in 1933 of the trustees of these private foundations and it revealed some very interesting results. The 100 or so foundations are administered by approximately 400 trustees which indicates there is a good deal of duplication. Of these 400 trustees approximately 60 per cent are lawyers, and the balance are chiefly bankers and financiers. Listed among the trustees are only 24 physicians, although the moneys administered are being expended chiefly in medical research and public health. That does not mean that the foundations may not have advisory committees, but it does

mean that these moneys are under the control of self-perpetuating bodies. I feel I can speak with reasonable frankness because it has been my privilege to be one of the directors of one of these foundations.

Now, I ask what is to be the history of the permanent organizations with the vast sums at their disposal which have been left by generous benefactors. One thing is reasonably clear, that a self-perpetuating corporation always tends to become rigid, traditional and bureaucratic. They must constantly struggle against the tendency to drift from the realities of life as they are experienced by men who are working in the field, men like the Fellows of this College who are daily in touch with the problems of medicine and of public health. What has surprised me is how modest have been the physicians. After all, it is the "spot of Giliad" (if I may use a phrase of the distinguished historian Henry Osborne Taylor) which best determined the policies. We lawyers know this to be true when we hear laymen talking about what should be done to improve the law. We feel the layman does not realize the difficulties which professional men face. In the same way I feel there is a real need of guidance by men in the field of public health and medical research, and the objects and needs in the field of medicine which should be met. Our professional men should be brought more intimately in touch with the great foundations which have been created. The income from these foundations must be used, and it is often difficult to know how it can be most usefully expended. I think it would be well worth while for the members of the College of Physicians to read Dr. Fosdick's last report on the objectives of the Rockefeller Foundation as he discusses the policy of the Foundation in the light of the authority which the trustees have in the use of this magnificent fund. He concludes, and I venture to say with rare judgment, that the most important objective today is a careful study of the field of mental hygiene, because if we are going to preserve our institutions, the time has come when we must study not only the physical condition but also the mental condition of our population.

I am turning for a moment to the American Philosophical Association. A century ago we were constrained to ask the College for $6 a year for candles. Today we have been blessed by generous donors with a very substantial fund for use of research in science, medicine and other departments of knowledge. I know that Dr. Conklin whom I see here will join with me in saying that the most

difficult problem is to determine what field of research should be supported, and where the income from these gifts can do the most good. While the College of Physicians and American Philosophical Society were worried over items of $40 and $60 a century ago, they were still through their membership contributing to some of the great advancements in science in the nineteenth century. Their members were making discoveries and gave recognition to men even when they had no funds at all. They were creative and they were enthusiastic. It makes one wonder whether there is any relation between great endowments and creative work. Is it possible that we can unite in our limited fields to discover and nurture the great creative powers which reside in our citizenship represented in the various professions and link these powers to the foundations so that they can become more effective for the benefit of the American people? May I suggest to this College that in the background of your history of achievement with you selected personnel and with instruments like your magnificent library, probably one of the best medical libraries in the country, that you might be a little less modest in seeing how these funds are administered and in offering suggestions with regard to the objectives which you think are the most important? I think that the disinterested advisers with the knowledge born of the "spot of Giliad" and not mere theory should take the lead in counselling with those who are responsible for the disposition of these funds. Perhaps you might have some committee which would observe what was being done and which was venturesome enough to be both critical and constructive.

As I have said we have a research fund under the control of the American Philosophical Society. We as trustees of that fund are fortunate in having the advice of our membership who are scholars largely engaged in research work, and I know we would welcome counsel and advice and help from our old colleagues of the College of Physicians. We are appealed to for all types of grants, grants in biology, in the field of medicine, and for laboratory experiments, and we would welcome your help and cooperation. In this way, in the next generation, you might well take the leadership in guiding research in the field of public health and medicine.

I hope you will pardon me for being so bold as to make these suggestions. I speak from the standpoint of a layman. I leave them with you with my congratulations.

THE COLLEGE: ITS LIBRARY AND OTHER TREASURES *

By DAVID RIESMAN, M.D., Sc.D., LL.D.

On May 14, 1787, exactly one hundred and fifty years ago today, fifty-five men were to assemble in Philadelphia to bring the thirteen liberated colonies into a closer organic union. Owing to difficulties of travel and other circumstances the Convention did not get under way until May 25th. From that day until September 17th the delegates, the wisest group of men ever gathered together for any purpose in this country, labored faithfully and we might say inspiredly until they completed the Constitution of the United States, the greatest document struck off by the hand of man.

It was a wonderful epoch in American history. The colonies, sparsely settled as they were, were nevertheless blessed with an abundance of great statesmen. Greatness was however not confined to the political sphere. Although Philadelphia had at that time only about sixty doctors, the proportion of distinguished men among them was not far different from that obtaining among statesmen. One has to go back to the age of Pericles in Athens or to the Renaissance in Florence to find the counterpart in greatness of quality and quantity. Twenty-four of these physicians had met four months before the Assembling of the Constitutional Convention and had organized "The College of Physicians of Philadelphia," the institution in whose halls we are assembled at this moment. Thus the College is coeval with the American Constitution. We are however celebrating our own one hundred and fiftieth anniversary in a calmer atmosphere, and we have balanced our budget. Whether that is a national necessity I shall not discuss.

Philadelphia has a proud medical inheritance. It goes back to the good ship Welcome of William Penn. Unlike the other leaders of groups of settlers [1] Penn brought with him several educated

* Address at the Celebration of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Founding of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, May 14, 1937.

[1] The Pilgrims depended upon clergymen and educated laymen, like Governor Winthrop, for the medical advice they needed.

physicians who laid the foundations of a fine medical tradition in Philadelphia. They were Thomas Wynne, Thomas Lloyd and Griffith Owen, all Welshmen and members of the Society of Friends. Although the first two soon turned to public service as a career their influence in medical affairs could not have been entirely lost to the City by that transfer. Griffith Owen was highly praised for his skill by William Penn, who spoke of him as "tender Griffith Owen, who both sees and feels." He had a son who was also a physician. Thomas Wynne's son-in-law, Edward Jones, and the latter's son, Evan Jones, were distinguished physicians, while Evan's son John Jones became a noted surgeon and was the author of one of the first surgical works by an American printed in the colonies.[2]

John Kearsley, a man of sound medical education, seems to have been the next physician to emigrate to Philadelphia from England (1711). As a member of the Church of England he introduced a new although not less worthy element into the growing tradition. He had many medical pupils from the leading Philadelphia families, and is further renowned as the architect of Christ Church, one of the finest colonial structures still standing. It is probable that he was also, as Middleton says, the architect of Old St. Peter's Church.

There was however another reason for the splendid medical tradition of Philadelphia. This was pointed out by Dr. John B. Beck in an interesting historical article published in 1843.

"In the middle and southern colonies, medicine appears to have been cultivated with much more success than in the eastern. This may be accounted for by the fact that the former enjoyed the services of several foreign physicians, who had early emigrated thither, enriched by the best medical education which Europe could afford. It appears also to have been more common with them to send their young men to foreign universities to complete their medical studies." Both of these facts were preeminently true of Philadelphia.

It was but natural that with so splendid an ancestry medicine in Philadelphia should attain such dignity and professional emi-

[2] "Plain Concise Practical Remarks on the Treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which is added an Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals. Principally designed for the use of young military and naval surgeons in North America: by John Jones, M.D., professor of surgery in Kings College, New York: pp. 114, Philadelphia, 1776."

nence as to make the city the medical center of the country for nearly a century and a half. And the College of Physicians since its very beginning has been the embodiment of all those proud traditions handed down from colonial days.

What is the College of Physicians of Philadelphia? It is not a teaching institution. The word College in our title is used in the original etymologic sense of Collegium or association of persons or colleagues united for a common purpose. It is employed in this sense in the College of Cardinals and in the famous Tabaks-Collegium of Frederick the Great.

The common purpose uniting the members of this College as expressed in the Constitution is "to advance the Science of Medicine, and thereby to lessen Human Misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies which are peculiar to our Country, by observing the effects of different seasons, climates, and situations upon the Human body, by recording the changes that are produced in diseases by the progress of Agriculture, Arts, Population, and Manners, by searching for Medicines in our Woods, Waters, and the bowels of the Earth, by enlarging our avenues to knowledge; from the discoveries and publications of foreign Countries; by appointing stated times for Literary intercourse and communications, and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of Physick."

I have said that the College was organized by twenty-four physicians. These twenty-four were divided into two groups, twelve senior and twelve junior Fellows. The first official meeting of the College, the one at which the Constitution, a name and a motto were adopted, took place on January 2, 1787. There is some evidence for believing that the preliminary work of organization had been done at unofficial meetings in the latter part of 1786.[3] The College received its legal charter on March 26, 1789.

Of the twelve senior Fellows one was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Dr. Benjamin Rush. Another, John Morgan, was the father of medical schools in this country, for it was due to his efforts that the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, the first in the colonies, was established. It is interesting that John Morgan the Revolutionary patriot of 1776, ten years

[3] There are four older medical societies in this country, the New Jersey Medical Society, founded 1766, the Litchfield County Medical Association in Connecticut, organized in 1779, the Massachusetts Medical Society, incorporated in 1781, and the New Haven County Medical Society, founded in 1784.

before, had received a medal presented by Mr. John Sargent of London to the author of the best essay on "The reciprocal advantages of a perpetual union between Great Britain and her American Colonies."

William Shippen, Jr., another founder and the second president of the College, taught dissection in the city several years before the medical school was established.

Before the time of Shippen, women were almost invariably confined by midwives. Only in very complicated cases was a physician called in. The prejudice against male accoucheurs was intense and world-wide. Shippen however "by his suavity of manner and correct deportment was the first to remove these prejudices." [4]

Morgan was appointed Director General and Surgeon-in-Chief of the Army in 1775 and was dismissed in 1777. He was succeeded by William Shippen who is usually credited with having had a hand in Morgan's dismissal. Shippen also got into difficulties and was court-marshalled but acquitted and resigned his office under a cloud in 1781. Morgan was subsequently exonerated by the Congress but the vindication came too late. He died shortly afterwards.

John Redman, the first President of the College, was a graduate of the University of Leyden in Holland. As has already been mentioned, nearly all the leading physicians in the city had European training.

Adam Kuhn, another founder and the third President of the College, studied at the Universities of Upsala and Edinburgh, and on his return became Professor of materia medica and botany at the College of Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania.

James Hutchinson, the first secretary, died of yellow fever during the terrible epidemic of 1793. Those of us who lived through the influenza outbreak in 1918 are able to form some conception of the feelings of Philadelphians in 1793. A large part of the population fled but nearly all the doctors remained at their posts and together with a group of devoted laymen, among whom Stephen Girard stood out most prominently, carried on as best they could. Tempers were badly frayed and there were many bitter quarrels, the center of which was Benjamin Rush, whose

[4] "Eulogy by Edward Cutbush, quoted in "The American Medical Profession, 1783–1850," by Henry Burnell Shafer, New York, 1936, p. 17. (This article speaks of "Edward" Shippen—William must be meant.)

treatment of yellow fever, bleeding and purging, was radical in the extreme. His disputes with his colleagues became so bitter that he resigned from the College of Physicians, although apparently not in great anger, for he presented a set of Thomas Sydenham's works to the Library at the time of his withdrawal.

The quantities of blood that Benjamin Rush took from his patients fill us today with horror, yet his results were not worse than those of his contemporaries. I realize that this is scant praise. He was wrong in his ideas as to the causation of yellow fever but science required more than a hundred years before through Walter Reed and his associates it could prove that yellow fever was carried by a mosquito. As regards bleeding Rush had the support of so distinguished a Philadelphian as Philip Syng Physick, who on September 14, 1797, in the *Gazette of the United States,* published the following remarkable testimonial. "I take this method of informing my fellow citizens, that I lost during my late attack of that fever, 176 ounces (11 pints or nearly a gallon and a half) of blood by twenty-two bleedings in ten days. The efficacy of this valuable remedy was aided by frequent and copious evacuations from my bowels, and a moderate salivation."

Rush was in many respects ahead of his time, especially in his advocacy of a more humane treatment of the insane—he wrote the first American book on diseases of the mind. He was opposed to the use of alcohol, to capital punishment, he favored the education of women, disapproval of slavery and probably was more than anyone else responsible for the ratification of the Constitution of the United States by the State of Pennsylvania. He is also considered the founder of Dickinson College at Carlisle. His knowledge of the classics must have been considerable for at the early age of seventeen he translated the aphorisms of Hippocrates from Greek into English.

I might add that Benjamin Rush was one of the first men in medical history to appreciate the relation between infected teeth and disease of distant organs. His words were forgotten for a hundred years. They are so true today that I shall quote them:

"I have been made happy by discovering that I have only added to the observations of other physicians in pointing out a connection between the extraction of decayed and diseased teeth and the cure of general diseases. . . . When we consider how often teeth when decayed are exposed to irritation from hot and

cold drinks, and ailments from pressure by mastication, and from the cold air, and how intimate the connection of the mouth is with the whole system, I am disposed to believe that they are often the unsuspected causes of general, and particularly nervous diseases. . . . I cannot keep from thinking that our success in the treatment of all chronic diseases would be very much promoted by directing our inquiries into the state of the teeth in such people and advising their extraction in every case in which they are decayed. It is not necessary that they should be attended with pain in order to produce diseases." (Cited by Charles A. Resch, *Cleveland Clinic Quarterly,* October, 1936, 292.)

I found that as early as 1803, fifteen years before the foregoing was written, Rush in a letter had made similar statements about the teeth.

Philip Syng Physick, called the Father of American Surgery, was a devoted follower of Benjamin Rush, and perhaps for that reason never became a Fellow of the College. He was however, in good company for Edward Jenner, immortal discoverer of vaccination, when proposed for Associate Fellowship, failed of election.

Even Physick, tolerant and peace-loving as he was, had occasional quarrels with Benjamin Rush. The evening after Dr. Rush had been buried, so the story is related by Dr. John Ashhurst, Physick was sitting meditatively by the fire in a second floor room. There was a knock at the front door. Physick opened the door and found a burly negro standing there who said "Dr. Physick do you want Dr. Rush's body? I can let you have him for twenty dollars." Physick slammed the door in the man's face and put a clause in his will that his grave should be watched for several months—long enough so that his body would be of no use to the dissectors.

The majority of the older men of the College were members of the American Philosophical Society which was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1743.[5] The relation between the two in-

[5] We do not know whether Benjamin Franklin was interested in the College. He was past eighty years but mentally he was sound, as we know from the active part he took in the Constitutional Convention. It is more than probable that he looked with favor on the new undertaking of his medical fellow citizens, first because he had all his life been deeply interested in medicine and had made some contributions to it, and secondly because the leaders in the movement were nearly all members of the American Philosophical Society.

stitutions was close for many years and the College held its meetings in the hall of the Philosophical Society on Fifth Street below Chestnut from 1791 to 1845. The early meetings were held in the old College or Academy on Fifth Street below Arch Street, the original home of the University of Pennsylvania. From 1845 to 1852 the College met in the Mercantile Library on 10th Street below Market, and from 1852 to 1863 in the famous Picture House of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Mainly through the liberality, enthusiasm and perseverance of Dr. George B. Wood the College was able to erect its own home at Thirteenth and Locust Streets, which it occupied from 1863 until 1909. Many of those who were then Fellows disliked the idea of moving although realizing that the library had outgrown its space. After lengthy and at times acrimonious discussion the site where the present building stands was selected. We have been in this dignified home twenty-eight years. No one to-day regrets the move we made.

To the south of us is a beautiful garden, the gift of Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., in memory of his distinguished kinsman, Wharton Sinkler, who at the time of his death was Vice-president of the College. It is interesting that at the very beginning of the College of Physicians Dr. Rush proposed that the College have a Botanical Garden, which in the days of Rush meant a garden containing specimens of medicinal plants. After one hundred and fifty years through the instrumentality of a group of ladies under the leadership of Mrs. Alfred Stengel, Dr. Rush's hope is being realized. Among other plants the garden has a specimen of Atropa belladonna, or deadly nightshade, which is very rare in this country.

During the first hundred years of its existence the College played an important part in the health and sanitation of the city. It was called upon for counsel on improving the water supply, the water then being taken from the much polluted Schuylkill. It gave advice on the control of contagious diseases and agitated for a municipal hospital for such diseases. It protested courageously against the "disgraceful management of the Alms House and Hospital by men deficient in mental and moral qualifications." It took an active part in converting the Board of Health from a mere political machine into an efficient organization. In 1868 it appealed to the City Council to keep the streets in better repair and cleaner. It was instrumental in the creation of Fairmount

Park, advocating the purchase of the Lemon Hill estate, the nucleus of the Park.

On January 1, 1839, the College urged the Legislature to establish a public square with a fountain in each district of the City of Philadelphia.

In 1857 the College recorded its opinion on a curious question, namely whether the salting of the tramway tracks to melt the ice was injurious to the health of citizens. The College, says Dr. Stillé, "prudently and as I believe truly declared that there was no evidence that the procedure was injurious to the health of the citizens."

An interesting activity is gleaned from the history of the year 1824. One John Zimmerman was in prison in Orwigsburg, Schuylkill County, under sentence of death for murder in the first degree. He was to be executed on the thirtieth of November. From information received the members of the College concluded that the murder was committed by Zimmerman in a fit of insanity. Governor John Anthony Shultz, influenced by a report of the Committee that had gone to examine Zimmerman, commuted his sentence and the man was not executed.

According to Dr. Billings, the College of Physicians took a leading part in the preparation of the first edition of the Pharmacapeia in a convention which met in Washington in 1820, Dr. Thomas Hewson, one of the representatives of the College, being most active in the movement. Among later delegates appointed by the College to take part in the Decennial Revisions of the Pharmacapeia were George B. Wood, Franklin Bache, Joseph Carson, W. S. W. Ruschenberger, Alfred Stillé and I. Minis Hays.

The College of Physicians established the first directory for nurses in the city on May 15, 1882, fifty-five years ago tomorrow. This helped to raise the standard of qualifications of nurses and became the model for the many directories that have since then sprung up, so many indeed that the College found its own directory was no longer needed.

Four of our Fellows within the last sixty years have been in attendance upon Presidents of the United States. Dr. Agnew was called to the bedside of President Garfield after the latter had been shot by Guiteau. Dr. Keen, together with Dr. Joseph D. Bryant and Dr. John F. Erdmann, operated on board a private yacht on President Cleveland for a malignant growth of the jaw. The

incident was kept a profound secret for the country was passing through a serious depression at the time and had the news of the operation become public a disastrous financial collapse might have taken place.

Dr. Dercum and Dr. deSchweinitz were friends as well as medical advisers of Woodrow Wilson.

The College Annals record a long list of domestic and foreign Associate Fellows. It is impossible to name them all. I shall say a few words about Daniel Drake, the dynamic peripatetic medical pioneer of Kentucky and Ohio, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, who had been in practice for years before he received his degree. He was the founder of a medical school in Cincinnati, a teacher at Jefferson Medical College and at the famous Transylvania University in Lexington, Kentucky, the first West of the Alleghenies. His fame, however, rests on a monumental work entitled "The Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America."

Dr. John C. Otto, a Fellow of the College in the twenties of the last century, a member of the Board of Censors, is justly famous as the first man in this country to write on hemophilia or bleeders' disease.[6]

Dr. John Light Atlee (1799–1885) of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, was a pioneer in abdominal surgery and the ancestor of men of the same name who are carrying on the Atlee tradition.

Among former foreign associates I might mention Dr. John Coakley Lettsom (1744–1815), a famous Quaker physician, one of the founders of the Medical Society of London, and benefactor of the Pennsylvania Hospital. His name has become enshrined permanently and unhappily for his fame in a well known jingle—

> "When patients sick to me apply,
> I physics, bleeds, and sweats 'em;
> Then—if they choose to die,
> What's that to me—I lets 'em."

Dr. Pierre-Charles-Alexandre Louis of Paris (1787–1872) is famous as the man who introduced the statistical method into medicine. He was the teacher of a number of Americans who afterwards became distinguished. One of these was William Wood Gerhardt of this city, the man who differentiated typhoid from typhus fever.

[6] The College purchased Dr. Otto's library in 1844 for $200.

Sir James Paget (1814–1899) and J. Hughlings Jackson (1834–1911), both elected in 1874, were among the most distinguished British physicians of their time—Paget the surgeon, whose name is affixed to a disease of the breast and to a disease of the bony skeleton; Jackson the neurologist, one of the earliest students of organic diseases of the brain.

Sir Joseph Lister, later Lord Lister (1827–1912), was elected a foreign Associate in January, 1877, ten years after his first announcement of the antiseptic treatment of wounds.

Soon after the College was founded the Fellows realized the need of a Library for books were scarce and costly and until the beginning of the last century had to be largely imported from Europe. A great many moreover were still in Latin, the international language of scholars. On June 3, 1788, a Committee was appointed to prepare a plan for the formation of a library. It submitted its report which was adopted on March 3, 1789, a memorable day, for it marks the beginning of the library.

Ernest Sutherland Bates in the preface to his intriguing edition of the Bible says that of all forms of art literature though recorded of the frailest of materials, has had the strongest lien on immortality. More than a millenium of ruin has destroyed the Theater of Dionysus, the most famous in the world, but the greatest of the plays produced there are still enacted today. The Pyramids will crumble but the Pyramid Texts will remain. Two thousand years ago Horace said that he had built himself a monument more lasting than brass and Shakespeare declared with even more justification

> "Not marble nor the gilded monuments of Princes,
> Shall outlast this powerful rhyme."

Even if men under a temporary aberration of the mind make a pyre of books they fear or dislike they rarely ever succeed in destroying them all. Thus when John Calvin sent Michael Servetus to the stake and burned with him his heretical book "The Restitution of Christianity," three copies were saved for posterity and Calvin's purpose to blot out Servetus' heresy was rendered futile.[7] I mention this particular book because on the north wall of our Periodical or Norris Room is a famous excerpt of it in which

[7] A perfect copy is in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris. On one occasion I tried my best to see it but the director of the library informed me that the book was far too precious to be shown to anyone.

Servetus announces his discovery of the circulation of the blood in the lungs.

The College Library grew very slowly and when the first catalogue was published in 1818 it had only 233 volumes, not as many as the Pennsylvania Hospital possessed at the time of the Revolution. In the early years the Librarian's office was a sinecure for repeatedly in his annual reports he made the brief and expressive statement "The Library is seldom used." It was not considered expedient in those years to open the library more than once a month.

In 1864 the Library had an extraordinary accession through the generosity of Dr. Samuel Lewis, who presented his own library of 2,500 volumes to the College, a gift he increased by thousands in succeeding years.

The College is also the perpetual custodian of the Samuel D. Gross Library, which was placed in its keeping by the Academy of Surgery.

On April 4, 1866, Dr. George B. Wood, several of whose decendants are at present Fellows of the College, agreed to give five hundred dollars annually so that the Library might be open daily.

When Dr. S. Weir Mitchell delivered his centennial address in 1887 he proudly boasted of the fact that the Library numbered nearly 38,000 volumes.

At the present time our library possesses 178,000 volumes and is the third largest medical library in this country. Indeed it ranks among the richest and most famous in the world.[8] It is especially rich in what are known as incunabula, which are books printed in the cradle period as it is called of the printer's art, before the year 1500. Only about 600 individual medical incunabula were printed in the fifteenth century. Of these the Surgeon-General's Library in Washington has 450; our own Library possesses 415. Copies rarely come upon the market and there is always keen competition and the price is high. While we speak of these books as cradle books it must not be inferred that they are crude and inartistic. On the contrary they are for the most part beautiful specimens of the typographic art, an art that had no

[8] Until recently more textbooks were published in Philadelphia than in any other city in the country. This was due mainly to the presence of medical schools and of the Library of the College of Physicians, with its unsurpassed facilities for writing books. Some of the oldest publishing houses in the country have their domicile in this city.

fetal period but like Minerva from the head of Jove, sprang full-fledged into existence.

Before me lies a beautifully bound incunabulum of 1478, a first edition of the De Medicina of Celsus, a medical writer—it is possible he was not a physician but merely a highly cultured layman—who lived in Rome in the first century, A. D.

There is a rather interesting story connected with the acquisition of this book. Dr. Osler had seen the volume listed in a catalogue of old and rare books in London. He sent a clipping of it to Dr. Mitchell with a marginal challenge in pencil—"This is a superb copy. Why not bleed the Fellows of the College? I will go $25: W. O." Dr. Mitchell had no trouble in bleeding the Fellows for the amount required. The book has another association that greatly enhances its sentimental value: Above the colophon there is the faint signature of Giorgio Antonio Vespucci, the uncle of Amerigo Vespucci, from whom the name of this continent is derived.

On account of their irreplaceability the Library Committee has not permitted the giving out of incunabula. That was a great handicap until a few years ago when our former librarian Mr. Charles Perry Fisher, installed a photostat apparatus by means of which a large number of incunabula have been reproduced and bound, and are now at the disposal of any scholar who wants to study them. This has brought great credit to the College for it means that the most treasured volumes are available to readers with the same freedom as the latest textbooks.

Besides incunabula we have many other rare and precious books. I have here on the desk two of these priceless possessions. The small book of 76 pages was published in Frankfort, Germany, in 1628, by William Harvey, and contains the account of his discovery of the circulation of the blood.[9] Measured by the significance of Harvey's discovery this is perhaps the most precious book we possess.

The other work is the famous Fabrica of Andreas Vesalius, the founder of modern anatomy. This work with its magnificent plates was published in 1543 and did for medicine what Copernicus' book published in the same year did for cosmogony.

It is difficult not to grow enthusiastic and even sentimental when talking of our great literary treasures. I must hold myself

[9] Its title is: "Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus."

in check and shall only speak of one other, namely a tiny brochure by Thomas Cadwalader on "The West India Dry Gripes," which was a form of lead poisoning. This is a rare bibliographical item which is doubly precious to us because it was printed in 1745 by Benjamin Franklin. Our library is also fortunate in possessing the original manuscript.

One of the most valuable features of our Library is its file of old and current medical journals. When the late Dr. John Shaw Billings wrote his centennial essay in 1876 there were in course of publication throughout the world about 280 medical periodicals of which the College Library received 80. Today there are about 1,800 published, all of which are on file in the Surgeon General's Library in Washington. Our own library receives about 1,200, which comprise all the important medical periodicals published the world over and hundreds that are not important. Journals and new books come so fast that it is impossible to read more than a fraction of them. I am sure we should all welcome a moratorium of considerable length.

Because of its approach to completeness our Library is used not only by Fellows but by a large number of non-members from this and other cities. A special advantage arises from the fact that the Librarian is both a knower and lover of books and a classical scholar ready to help the serious student.

The Library of the College of Physicians is affiliated with a great undertaking called the Union Library Catalogue, which has for its purpose the preparing of a catalogue of all the books in all the libraries of the Metropolitan district of Philadelphia. The value of such a catalogue must be evident at once. Anyone desiring a particularly rare book can go to this catalogue and find out if it exists in the conjoint libraries and in which he may find it.

A new and important factor in the growth of our library is an organization founded under the auspices of Dr. Charles W. Burr and largely aided by his munificence. It is called after a similar organization in the Bodleian library in Oxford, Friends of the Library. This is an association open both to physicians and to laymen. It purchases those rare books not possessed by the College that come upon the market and for which money is not available in the College treasury. Many valuable accessions have thus come to us through the Friends, but many volumes we see reluctantly pass into other hands for lack of funds.

A few words are due to the memory of those who have played an especially important role in the growth of our library. I have already spoken of Dr. George B. Wood and Dr. Samuel Lewis. The Library owes a singular debt to Dr. John Ashhurst and to Dr. Frederick P. Henry who were Honorary Librarians for many years. This debt is founded less on concrete gifts than on personal influence. Both men were profound classical scholars who knew the value, intrinsic and historic, of books in Latin and Greek. They stimulated that humanistic trend in the College that gives a certain indefinable charm to our venerable institution. When I say this I am quoting the impression made upon visitors to the College from other cities.

The Library owes no small debt to the late Sir William Osler, a man who had more influence upon medicine in the English-speaking countries than probably any other man in the whole history of medicine. I have already referred to the part he played in our purchase of a rare incunabulum. A lover of books, the possessor of the finest private library of medicine of our time, Osler was generous during life and by will after his death bequeathed to us an exceedingly valuable manuscript, written in 1348, of the famous Lilium Medicinae of Bernard de Gordon. The bulk of his library he gave to his Alma Mater, McGill University in Montreal. Osler was Professor of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania from 1884 until 1889 when he left to go to the newly established Johns Hopkins Hospital. Eventually called to Oxford, he became as fructifying a force in Great Britain as he had been in this country. His gifts to the College while valuable are exceeded in importance by his humanizing influence which he exerted here as in every other place in which he dwelt.

A wrong emphasis was placed by the Press on some playful remarks—a quotation from Anthony Trollope—Osler made in his farewell address. The repercussion of these innocent remarks caused both him and many sexagenarians who thought themselves too young to be chloroformed, great anguish of mind.

But the Library has many other valuable possessions besides books and periodicals. It possesses for example a number of mementoes of famous individuals; the most important of these are kept in a glass case to which a rather pretty sentiment attaches. On February 1, 1911, the late Dr. Robert Abbe of New York, a

pioneer in the use of radium in the treatment of cancer, presented to the College the watch of Benjamin Rush, with the stipulation that the College should appoint an honorary custodian and that this custodian by will or otherwise should designate his successor ad infinitum. When the watch was put into the glass case the College decided that the custodianship should embrace all the contents of the case. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was the first custodian. He named Dr. Simon Flexner who was followed by the late Dr. William H. Welch. The present custodian is Dr. Wm. J. Mayo of Rochester, Minnesota.

Aside from the watch of Benjamin Rush the curio cabinet contains an inkstand and a lock of hair of Edward Jenner, a supreme benefactor of mankind through his discovery of vaccination. It contains also some instruments and glass tubes that had belonged to Lord Lister, to whom we owe the introduction of antisepsis into medicine. Without antisepsis and its outgrowth asepsis surgical progress would have been impossible. The cabinet also displays a model in wood of a crystal of tartrate made by Louis Pasteur, one of the immortal microbe hunters. He began his great career as an investigator of microscopic life by studying the crystalline forms of tartaric acid. A few years ago Madame Curie on her historic visit to this country gave to our College a precision instrument which had been used by her and her husband, Pierre Curie, in their epoch-making studies on radium. You can I am sure picture to yourselves in imagination the feelings of the young medical student who seeing these precious objects can reach in spirit across the past and touch the hands of Jenner, Lister, Pasteur and the Curies, among the greatest personages in the medical pantheon.

One of the notable possessions of the College, famous the world over, is the Mütter Museum, a storehouse of anatomical and historical material, which the College owes to the thoughtful generosity of Dr. Thomas Dent Mütter, who in 1856 presented his own collection worth then about twenty thousand dollars, and in addition the sum of thirty thousand dollars to the College.

But we have still other treasures. We are rich in works of art that should be better known to the cultured public of Philadelphia.

At the head of the handsome staircase you see a fine marble statue, the gift of a former president, Dr. Richard H. Harte. It is a replica of the famous statue of Aesculapius in the Vatican,

which itself is a replica of a bronze statue erected by Emperor Augustus in honor of his physician Antonius Musa.

On your right in the hall in which we are assembled, known as Mitchell Hall, you see a marble bust of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. Dr. Mitchell's countenance, indeed his whole figure, was the most imposing I have ever seen. Mitchell ranks among the College's greatest benefactors not only in his gift of books, rare treasures and money,[10] but also in his spiritual influence. If the College has an exceptional dignity, if it has exerted an elevating influence upon medicine in Philadelphia, neither of which can be disputed, the credit belongs not alone to the great men of the past but also in large measure to S. Weir Mitchell, brilliant physician, historian, novelist and poet.

On our walls our hung many portraits. Some are significant because they represent a significant personality, some chiefly because of the artist that painted them, some because great subject and great artist have met together. I shall mention only a few of these pictures. We have belonging to the third category of my classification a Thomas Sully (1783–1872) representing Nathanial Chapman. Chapman, a native of Virginia, had a remarkable personality and was a notable figure in the scientific and social life of Philadelphia until his death in 1853. He was the first president of the American Medical Association after its permanent organization and was also the first editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences,* the oldest medical journal in continuous existence in this country. At the early age of thirty-six he was professor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania.

Two portraits, one of a French naturalist, Cuvier, the other of the famous French chemist Gay-Lussac, are by Rembrandt Peale (1778–1860), a native of Pennsylvania.

From the brush of Charles Wilson Peale—the father of Rembrandt Peale—we have Thomas Cooper, a comparatively unknown man, professor of mineralogy in the University of Pennsylvania, later the first professor of chemistry in Dickinson College; also a portrait of Alexander von Humboldt, one of the most famous naturalists and explorers of the nineteenth century.

Two portraits are by John Neagle (1796–1865), whose fame has been steadily growing. The one is of W. P. Dewees, con-

[10] On February 7, 1883, Dr. Mitchell gave to the College five thousand dollars to establish an entertainment fund.

sidered the greatest teacher in the fields of obstetrics and diseases of women of his time in the English speaking world. As professor of medicine in these subjects and also in diseases of children in the University of Pennsylvania he exerted a powerful influence upon medical thought and practice. The other Neagle portrait represents Robert Hare, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania and inventor of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

Robert W. Vonnoh (1858–1933) painted three of our most distinguished Fellows of the recent past, J. M. DaCosta, S. Weir Mitchell, W. W. Keen.

Dr. DaCosta, professor of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, and subsequently trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, was one of the best known diagnosticians of his day. In his famous war essay on the irritable heart of soldiers he anticipated the concept of neuro-circulatory asthenia of the Great War.

Of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell I have already said a few words. Dr. Keen spoke of the "Philadelphia Triumvirate" as comprising Henry Charles Lea, the historian, Horace Howard Furness, the Shakespearean scholar, and S. Weir Mitchell.

Dr. Keen's memory is still green—a little man with the brain and energy of a giant. He was not only a great surgeon but also a versatile scholar with the widest possible interests. He was a predecessor of Mr. Roland S. Morris in the presidency of the American Philosophical Society.

Joseph R. deCamp (1858–1923), a native of Ohio, painted the portrait of Dr. James Tyson, professor in the University of Pennsylvania and a former president of the College.

From the skillful brush of William M. Chase (1849–1916) we have a life-like portrait of Dr. Arthur V. Meigs, also a former president of the College and for many years physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Hugh Breckenridge painted Dr. John H. Packard, a noted surgeon of a former generation and father of Dr. Francis R. Packard; Dr. Louis Duhring, pioneer dermatologist and great benefactor of the College, and Dr. Thomas G. Morton, one of the most eminent surgeons of his time, the man who gave us Morton's toe.

Julian R. Story (1857–1919) painted for us the portrait of Dr. George E. deSchweinitz, of whom little need be said to a Philadelphia audience, a man supreme in his field and a type that we hope will never pass from the Philadelphia scene.

To Leopold Seyffert, one of the country's leading portrait painters, we owe the picture of Dr. Richard H. Harte, a former president and, as I have stated, the donor of the statute of Aesculapius.

Lazar Raditz, likewise a noted contemporary painter, has drawn a life-like portrait of the recently deceased William J. Taylor, a former president and chairman of the committee that erected our building.

We also possess two charcoal drawings of Sir William Osler and of Dr. John H. Musser, by John Singer Sargent, famous Anglo-American painter.

There has recently been a good deal of interest in the Philadelphia sculptor, Richard Rush, son of a shipbuilder and through his mother of the blood of Abraham Lincoln. We have a bust he made of Philip Syng Physick.

And finally I desire to call attention to four bronze studies of the progress of fatigue in athletes and to a series of noble medals, the work of our own artist member, R. Tait McKenzie, whose sculptures are known and admired on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.

From this by no means exhaustive catalogue you can readily see that for the student of art the College is a most inviting place.

May I say in conclusion that the average layman does not realize how much prestige the Library of the College of Physicians brings to Philadelphia. Our building is out of the main path of traffic, hence its existence is not widely known. We hope that the present celebration will cause the citizens of Philadelphia to become aware of the treasures they possess in this remote and secluded building covered with the ivy of tradition and rich in the medical literature of all times and all places.

MEDICINE AS AN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE *

By SIR HENRY H. DALE, C.B.E., F.R.S., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Mr. President: I am very grateful to you, and to the Officers and Council, for the honour which you have done me by your invitation to address you on the occasion of this important anniversary. You may justly be proud of your College, as you look back over a century and a half of its activities, undertaken in the interests of a great profession, of your city and your nation, and, above all, of the increase of medical knowledge for the benefit of all mankind. The men who founded it in this city, the centre and capital at that time of a newly won independence and national consciousness, took as their model an institution then already of a ripe antiquity, the Royal College of Physicians of London, which now carries the weight of more than four centuries of history.

I understand that another of its Fellows, domiciled in your neighbour city of New York, Dr. Malloch, most fitly brings you greetings from London's Royal College, your prototype. My own first duty is to hand to you, Mr. President, a letter of greeting and congratulation from an institution younger than the Royal College of Physicians, but not less famous in its own sphere, the Royal Society of London. The Royal Society, founded in 1662, "for the improvement of natural knowledge by means of experiment," proudly claims a personal link with your city of Philadelphia, in that your own Benjamin Franklin, one of the leaders in experimental science and in all the intellectual enterprise of his age, a great British subject before he became one of the first American citizens, was numbered among its Fellows. Through Franklin, indeed, the Royal Society can claim to make touch with those Philadelphia physicians who, under his inspiration and encouragement, founded here the first hospital and medical school in what were then Britain's American Colonies. Later, when revolution and war were past and independence had been achieved, these same men participated in the foundation of this first College of Physicians in the United States of America.

* Address at the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, May 14, 1937.

William Harvey, the greatest of all the Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians, died five years before the Royal Society of London was founded, by men of whom many must have known him, and some had certainly been his close friends. The experimental method of enlarging knowledge, revealed as a new philosophical system by Harvey's most distinguished patient, Francis Bacon, had been used by Harvey to change the whole outlook of medicine, and to recreate it as a progressive science; and he never ceased to advocate the merits of that method with the enthusiasm of a devotee.

It was in this spirit that, after Harvey's death, the Royal Society was founded "to encourage philosophical studies, especially those which by actual experiments attempt either to shape out a new philosophy or to perfect the old." Harvey's Will had provided for an oration to be made every year in the Royal College of Physicians, "with an exhortation to the Fellows and Members of the said College to search and study out the secrets of Nature by way of experiment; and also for the honour of the profession, to continue in mutual love and affection amongst themselves, without which neither the dignity of the College can be preserved, nor yet particular men receive that benefit by their admission into the College which else they might expect." This fine tradition of a two-fold function for a College of Physicians, as a centre for the promotion of medical knowledge by research, and of the dignity and efficiency of the profession of medicine by good fellowship and friendly discipline, descended to the founders of your own College. Like Harvey, they put first among its objects "to advance the Science of Medicine," and in the secondary place that of "cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of Physick." I have been reading with a new interest the Discourse, long familiar, I do not doubt, to most of you, which Benjamin Rush delivered to your College a few days after its constitution had been made public, and in which these objects of its foundation were further discussed and elaborated. Dr. Rush seems to give first place among these to the disciplinary function of a College, enabling it to establish "incentives and rewards for character." Indeed, he does not shrink from the consideration that, by a discreet exercise of its power of election, the College may secure for its membership something of what, in our modern vulgar parlance, might be termed a

'publicity value'; "a fellowship in our College," he suggests, "will become in time not only the sign of ability but an introduction to business and reputation in physick"—an aspiration which we should hardly expect our Colleges to-day to avow so frankly. The second aim which Dr. Rush mentions, is the production of an American Pharmacopoeia. I gather that the initiative in this direction did come largely from this College, which also took a leading part in the compilation of the first edition of the United States Pharmacopoeia, published in 1820, and has continued its interest and activity, down to the present day, in the periodical revisions of that important document, which in many directions has given a lead to similar enterprise in other countries. In the third place Dr. Rush envisages activity of the College in advising the government of the country in matters relating to the health of the people, commenting, with a frankness which again has a touch of quaintness according to our modern standards, on the "disinterestedness of such interpositions of a medical faculty." As a model of such action, he refers with approval to the action of the Royal College of Physicians of London, in addressing the House of Commons "on the pernicious effects of distilled spirituous liquors." I gather that your College similarly made representations to the State in 1787 and later, in 1790, to the Congress of the United States "on the deleterious effect of alcohol on the human system, and the need of laws regulating its consumption." I have not been informed, and dare not speculate, as to whether your College prefers any claim, or accepts any responsibility, for having thereby planted the germ of a later and more ambitious growth of legislative experiment, in relation to that particular problem.

Dr. Rush mentions last among the functions of the College, but gives by far the fullest and most detailed consideration to the promotion and organization of research. "The human body," he opines, "still contains secrets which have eluded the enquiries of the anatomists and physiologists of the old world. Who knows but they may be reserved by Heaven, to give immortality to the name of an American physician?"

If Benjamin Rush and his co-founders of your College could revisit America to-day, and see in how many departments of medical research it leads the world, one wonders whether they would still suspect that a heavenly intervention was required, to

keep so many secrets hidden from the greedy curiosity of investigators in Europe, Asia and the Antipodes, in order that their discovery might immortalize Americans. Not that Dr. Rush's discourse, as a whole, gives evidence of any narrow nationalism of sentiment. On the contrary, the speaker goes out of his way almost, at a sacrifice, as he indicates, of national prejudice, to comment on "the elevation and perfection which the human understanding has acquired in Great Britain"; and in these days, when we hear so much claimed in certain quarters for a mythical purity of race, it is of interest to find Dr. Rush attributing the virtues, which he claims for his British ancestors and relatives, to "the intimate mixture of the blood of half the nations of Europe."

It is of special interest to find him assuming, obviously I think as something commonly acceptable to his hearers, that the recent revolution through which they had passed had given what he finely calls "a spring to the mind," and that this had led to the establishment of your College here, "before the human faculties had contracted to their former dimensions." Here, perhaps, might be found a suitable text for a discourse, by one qualified to treat the subject with a broad historical knowledge, on the effects of revolution in the political sphere on the activity and enterprise of the human mind, in its endeavours to enlarge the boundaries of knowledge. I certainly have no such qualification, and it is as a mere ignorant onlooker that I should venture to doubt the beneficial effect on scientific activity of political upheaval in itself. We may note that the associates of Benjamin Rush do not seem to have been uniformly favourable, in advance, even to the idea of the independence which the revolution achieved. One of the most eminent of them, Dr. John Morgan, received in 1766 a medal, which a member of the British Parliament had offered to the infant University of Philadelphia, to be awarded for the best dissertation on "The Reciprocal Advantages of a Perpetual Union Between Great Britain and the American Colonies." I suspect that, if John Morgan were alive to-day, he might be equally ready, in the light of history, to present a case for the reciprocal advantages, to old and new world alike, of the revolution by which Great Britain's American Colonies achieved their independence, and held up to the whole world a new ideal of human freedom. I should expect him to maintain, however,

and most of us, I imagine, would agree, that such advantage does not come of revolution as such; that a revolution which imposes a new tyranny, forcing opinion, or at least its open expression, into a pretended uniformity, will stifle the enterprise of the mind, and dull the edge of its readiness for new adventure; but that science will leap forward with any revolution, whether of political system or of mental attitude, which truly enlarges the freedom of the human spirit.

William Harvey stood aloof from the political upheaval of his time, content to minister faithfully as a physician to his ill-fated King; but the revolution which he effected gave, to borrow a striking phrase from Benjamin Rush, "a spring to the mind in objects of philosophical enquiry," which Oliver Cromwell's revolution certainly could not impart. So, through the centuries, I think that we owe to the quiet men of genius—to Boyle, Newton, Lavoisier, Darwin, Faraday, Pasteur—revolutions more important than any of political system, in opening to the mind of man new vistas of freedom. Be that as it may, your College was founded before the mood of exaltation and enthusiasm, engendered by the success of the war of independence, had wholly subsided. It was natural that its founders, in shaping a programme of researches which the new College could promote, should think largely of investigations related to the special conditions of life in America, and their effects on human health. The programme, as Benjamin Rush puts it before his colleagues, is much concerned with meteorological conditions, and the special changes resulting from the development of agriculture and forestry under the pioneering conditions of those days. He notes that dysentery appears at high levels, while remitting and bilious fevers are confined to the valleys. Preoccupation with political changes suggests an enquiry into the effects of political ambition on the human body, and as to whether "madness, melancholy, the hysteria and hypochondriasis (are) more frequent in republics than in monarchies." We know that later the Fellows of the College became much preoccupied with the problem of yellow fever, not merely in bravely giving their skill to help their stricken fellow-citizens, but in sharp controversy as to whether the disease was imported or indigenous.

Altogether, I doubt whether there are many subjects in the long list put forward for investigation in Dr. Rush's discourse,

and presumably representative of the ideas in that direction of your early Fellows, which we should choose today for inclusion in a programme of medical research, as we understand it. The scope of his catalogue does not extend much beyond a superficial epidemiology and an empirical therapeutics. I believe, however, that you would find no wider view of the meaning and the possibilities of medical research, in any body in the world of a constitution similar to that of your College, either at that date, or for the greater part of the century which followed it. It is remarkable, indeed, that the conception of medicine as a science progressing by means of experiment, which had blazed forth with a sudden brilliance in William Harvey, should, apparently, so soon have been obscured, and for so long a period have been almost lost to sight. This long eclipse had, doubtless, many causes. One, I think, was certainly the lack of the foundation of physics and chemistry, which physiology had to receive, before it could be built safely above the level to which the genius of Harvey had raised it. Harvey's true successors, accordingly, were not practising physicians, like himself, but experimental philosophers of the type of Boyle, Hooke and Mayow, leaders among the early Fellows of the Royal Society. Then, after a whole century of wandering away from the true line of advance on which these men had set them, chemistry and physiology had only recently been brought back to it, by the discovery, or, more truly, the rediscovery of oxygen and of the meaning of combustion and respiration by Priestley and by Lavoisier, at the time when your College was founded. The advance of medicine by the experimental method had thus passed, since the time of Harvey, out of the hands of its practitioners, into those of the general experimental philosophers, who might be men of affairs, like your own Benjamin Franklin, or clerical amateurs like Joseph Priestley and Stephen Hales, but not, except by accident, physicians. Meanwhile the direct progress of medicine itself, at the hands of those who practised it, had taken another direction, concerning itself not with experiment, but with the careful description and classification of diseases. Typical of this period and this method of progress was the work of Thomas Sydenham, of whom Benjamin Rush was to be regarded, according to some of his admirers, as the American counterpart. I think that it may be said that this remained the method by which medical knowledge was chiefly advanced, until well toward the end of the 19th century,

by the men who, in their several countries, formed the membership of organizations like your College of Physicians. I hope I shall not be misunderstood as in any way, or to any degree, depreciating their achievements or as questioning the essential value of their work. It would ill become an Englishman to appear, even, to fall short of a full appreciation of the value to medical science of work by men of the type of Bright, Addison or Paget. A strong case, I think, could be made for the suggestion that the patient, erudite accumulation and analysis of the results of simple observation, at the bedside and in the autopsy room, by men with the leisure and the instinct to view their own experience in the light of the records of medical history, was the most important service which could be done to medicine at that stage of its development. Those were the days when the scholarly interests of many distinguished physicians and surgeons, in your great Philadelphia medical schools, led to the foundation and the progressive building up of the splendid library of your College, the fame of which has gone round the world. It was an age of great clinical observers and teachers, and many of us must have grateful memories of what we learned from its later representatives. But, though the effect of Harvey's own discoveries could not be lost, and though his new principle, "not from books, but from dissections," could never be wholly abandoned, his conception of medicine as a science progressing by experiment was largely forgotten. It had reappeared, indeed, in that rare genius, John Hunter, to start surgery on a new career; but medicine, on the whole, had become an empirical and learned craft. Waiting for the advance of the more fundamental sciences by the experimental method, it had almost forgotten the use of that method for its own purposes, and something like a new revolution was needed to revive it.

Is not that new revolution now in progress, and are we not living in the midst of it? I do not think that a definite date or a particular event could be chosen to mark its beginning. In Europe it would probably be associated with certain great figures in the middle part of the 19th century—with Claude Bernard, Carl Ludwig, Louis Pasteur, Robert Koch, Joseph Lister, Rudolf Virchow, Julius Colnheim. You in America, as we, indeed, in Britain, would probably associate it largely with men who were immediate pupils of these. Here in Philadelphia in your own College, a name which, I expect, will come to mind, is that of

Silas Weir Mitchell, a pupil of Claude Bernard. Perhaps Weir Mitchell's career might illustrate for you the period of transition, in that he was a practising physician skilled in the recognition and definition of clinical syndromes and in the treatment of nervous disorders, and at the some time a pioneer in experimental researches, such as those on the action of snake venoms, carried here later to clearer and more significant issues by the work of Simon Flexner and of his pupil and co-worker, Hiyedo Noguchi.

Looking back, as many of you can with me, to student days at the dawn of the new century, I seem to move, in memory, in a world in which the forces making the new revolution were only just becoming effective, though they had already been at work for some decades. I shall never forget the solemn warning which I received, at the commencement of my brief clinical studies, from a scholarly physician, a late and fine representative of a period and a type, Dr. Samuel Gee. He urged upon me, as a first duty on entering his wards, that I should forget all the physiology, to which, as an apprentice in research, I had given my whole attention in the two preceding years. "Physiology," he said, "is an experimental science, and has nothing to do with medicine, which is still an empirical art." "Some day," he added, "we hope that medicine, too, may become an experimental science; but that day is not yet with us." I suspect that the distinction was, indeed, still valid, at the time at which the words were spoken; but I believe that the day which they foresaw is with us now.

I can only attempt to recall to you the contrast between the medical knowledge and outlook of those days and of the present, and the revolutionary changes which have taken place, by a few instances, chosen rather at random. Bacteriology was then only beginning to be an important aid in the diagnosis of certain diseases, and the diphtheria antitoxic serum had only recently produced results, in lowering the case mortality of the disease, which were sufficient to carry a general conviction. Surgeons were still operating, at least in the hospital where I studied, whose memories went well back into the days and the methods before Lister. The edition of Osler's well known Text Book of Medicine, current when I was a student, still described malaria as a fever caused by miasmatous exhalations from swamps and marshes; though a paragraph had been added, presumably at the last revision, to suggest that Laveran's discovery of protozoa in the blood corpuscles and

the recent work of Major Ross, in India, might be found to entail a revision of ideas concerning the etiology of the disease. Naturally, though many pathogenic bacteria could already be described to us, we heard nothing of puzzling observations, published a year or two earlier at the end of the 19th century, and seeming to show that one disease of plants, and one disease of animals, were due to infective agents which no microscope could reveal, and which passed through filters fine enough to stop the smallest known bacteria. How, indeed, could our teachers have interpreted such observations to us with any confidence, at a time when the spironema of syphilis, the entamoeba of dysentery and the trypanosome of sleeping sickness had yet to be discovered? Think, again, of the meagre nature of the knowledge then available concerning the chemical principles essential to healthy development and function, at a time when biochemistry had hardly yet established itself as a separate scientific discipline and field of research. The use of thyroid extracts and gland substance in the treatment of myxoedema was already known; indeed, a Chinese colleague assures me that it was known to the physicians of his country a thousand years earlier. To us, however, it figured as a recent therapeutic triumph, and as one having a special importance in being definitely based on experimental physiology, which then had so few points of contact with practical medicine. Of the other products and extracts from ductless glands which had been examined, only that from the medulla of the suprarenal gland appeared to contain a principle of such recognizable properties, as to afford any likelihood of an approach to its identification by chemical methods; and epinephrine was, indeed, soon isolated. For the rest, anybody might speculate on the existence of principles, soon to be known as hormones, formed by the pancreas, the anterior pituitary lobe, the parathyroid glands, the suprarenal cortex, or the gonads, in order to account for a particular disease or syndrome by the absence, defect, or excess of one or another of these. There seemed little reason, however, to expect that more direct evidence would be forthcoming, even for their existence; and he would have been a reckless prophet who would have claimed to foresee the possibility of the isolation of any in a stable form, to say nothing of production by artificial synthesis. Think, again, what dietetics meant in those days—diet scales in terms of calories and of proportions of proteins, fats and

carbohydrates, together with some traditional distinctions between the properties of red or white meats or wines; a blend of experience such as an observant layman could probably have achieved largely for himself, with, to tell the simple truth, a certain amount of solemn humbug, which made medical advice on such matters an easy mark for caricature. Those who know "The Wrong Box" will remember that the great Sir Faraday Bond was accustomed to recall his patient, as he left the consulting room, for a final word of advice—"Avoid kippered sturgeon as you would the devil." It was known, of course, that fresh fruits and vegetables would prevent or cure scurvy; Scandinavian sailors, and the British explorer, Captain James Cook, had discovered this already in the eighteenth century. Nobody, however, at the opening of the present century, knew or suspected the nature of this effect, and more than a decade had yet to elapse before the first clear indications appeared of the presence in foods of unknown substances, essential to life, but in such small amounts as to give little hope that they would ever be separated and identified. Even ten years ago, we were still speaking of most vitamins, as of most hormones, as of entities intangible by exact methods, the very existence of which was known only by the morbid effects of their absence from, or deficiency in, the diet. The science of Pharmacology, when I first became aware of it, seemed to have, as its main objective, the experimental study of drugs which the clinician believed to be useful, in the hope,—how seldom realized!—of discovering some plausible scientific basis for that belief, to supplement its original foundation of tradition and empirical experience.

Is it a matter of wonder that, under such conditions, diagnosis, at the beginning of this century, should still have depended so largely on educated instinct, rather than on scientific analysis, and that treatment should still have been largely concerned with the attempt, hopeful or skeptical, according to temperament, to palliate symptoms, rather than to prevent or to remove causes? And have not the revolutionary developments which have occurred during the past forty, and chiefly during the past twenty years, in the sciences not merely related to, but forming an ever more important part of the very body of medical knowledge, changed the whole aspect of its practical application, more radically than all that had happened during the previous two centuries? I believe that they have done so, indeed. I have no time to develop

the obvious comparison between this change, which experimental scince has been making in medicine, and that which, in the same period, it has made in the whole material fabric of our civilization. It must suffice to note that medical science is only one of a wider body of sciences, even now involved in a revolution of greater significance for the progress of mankind, than any change of political system and loyalty, such as that which figured so prominently in the minds of those who founded your College.

The present rate of progress, in many directions, is, indeed, breathtaking in its speed. The study of the filter-passing viruses, now known to be responsible for many of the most important and deadly infections of man, animals and plants, seems to present us with an unbroken series of infective agents, ranging from some which special methods can render visible, with the appearance of very small micro-organisms, to others of a fineness similar to that of proteins in colloidal dispersion, and obtainable in some instances, apparently, in the form of crystals. New problems concerning the meaning of life and of reproduction are thus being presented, and therewith a new era of infective pathology seems to be opening, which may well be of an importance comparable to that which began with the work of Pasteur and Koch on the visible bacteria. Almost every month comes news of the isolation, or the synthesis, of yet another of the hormones or the vitamins, more often than not by several simultaneous discoverers, working independently in different countries. Organic chemistry, after a whole generation devoted chiefly to the abstract study of principles and methods, is applying the apparatus of experiment thus perfected, with a new fervour of competitive effort, to its original aim of elucidating the chemical nature of the products of organized beings, and to the forging of new weapons for the attack on the causes, and not merely on the symptoms of disease. Micrometrical and microanalytical methods have immensely facilitated these new contributions of chemistry to essentially medical knowledge, and, at the same time, have opened a new range of possibilities for the direct study of metabolic changes and abnormalities, in the clinic. The time of waiting, for the fundamental sciences to overtake the needs of the experimental basis of medicine, and for the experimental medical sciences in turn to overtake the needs of clinical medicine, is surely at an end. The task of your College of Physicians, during the next half century of its career, so far as

it is concerned with its primary aim of advancing medical knowledge by research, will be very different from that of the three half centuries which you are now completing.

I shall not presume to attempt a detailed forecast of what that task will be. It may well be that there are now organizations, other than Colleges of Physicians, which have resources and experience better adapted to the support or the promotion of medical researches in the extra-clinical field. My chief concern is to advocate the necessity of recognizing the nature of the change which is still in progress, and of adapting your aims and your policy to accord with it. I think it would be true to suggest that, until almost the end of the last century, not only the responsibility for the diagnosis and treatment of disease, but the initiative with regard to any proposed researches into its causes or its cure, rested chiefly with the clinic. Is it not the case that the initiative, in the intervening years, has largely become transferred from the wards to the experimental laboratories? It was right and inevitable, I believe, that some change in that direction should occur; but I suggest that it may be a proper matter for concern, to see that it does not go too far. New knowledge, of essential importance to the clinic, pours from the laboratories of microbiology, of biochemistry, of endocrinology, of chemotherapy, in a stream of such embarrassing volume and rapidity, that it must be difficult to keep the craft of practical medicine afloat upon an even keel. You are becoming accustomed, I expect, to recommendations from eager investigators, with little or no directly medical training, concerning the treatment of diseases which they have never seen. The bewildered practitioner, finding the frail memories of his early education submerged in the torrent of new discovery, is ever more readily accepting guidance from the propaganda of the manufacturers, which, honest and well informed as it often is, can hardly claim to be wholly disinterested. Your College, in the past, found it necessary to fight for the physician's sole right and responsibility in the prescription of medicines. There will be a more difficult battle ahead of you, not for the formal responsibility, but for the essential therapeutic initiative of the physician; and in order to retain that, I think you will need to ensure that clinical medicine preserves its position, not any longer of supreme authority, but of true partnership, in the general advance of medicine as an experimental science. The output of new knowledge

from the laboratories does not relieve clinical medicine of any obligation; it poses new problems which only the clinic can solve, and opens new opportunities which only the clinic can use. New problems may be presented, for the solution of which the corporate authority of a College will be required; such as the principles by which medicine, as a science progressing of necessity by properly controlled experiment, can reconcile the paramount interests of the individual patient with the claims of medical knowledge for advancement, in the interests of the whole community. One thing seems to me to be certain, namely, that a College of Physicians which intends to retain its authority, must endeavour to ensure that those whom it can influence face the beneficent revolution in which medicine is involved, not with grudging reluctance, but with open-minded acceptance and co-operation. I can imagine some successor of mine, congratulating your College on the completion of a second and still more glorious period of one and a half centuries, and looking back, with incredulous amusement, at the days, so recent to us, when medicine could still be regarded as an art, concerned chiefly with the empirical recognition and treatment of diseases. He will look back, I imagine, from a future in which medicine, in wards and laboratories, has long been one organized body of experimental science, aiming not merely at the increase of the knowledge of diseases, but at the perfection of knowledge of the conditions of full human health, and of the means of preventing and correcting departure from it. At which appropriate point, thanking you again for the honour and the opportunity, I ask your leave to make way for my distinguished friend and colleague, Professor Hans Zinsser.

THE TRANSFORMATION OF MEDICINE BY PUBLIC HEALTH DEVELOPMENT *

By HANS ZINSSER, M.D., Sc.D.

It has frequently occurred in the history of science that energy and velocity for progress has come, not from existing institutions of formal education, but from the voluntary association of men joined together by common enthusiasm for learning. Thus, the Académie des Sciences, at first a purely informal gathering of men of science at the house of Marsenne, visited by Descartes and Pascal, and receiving, in 1640, the English philosopher, Hobbs, exerted a profound influence on the development of science in France; and the Royal Society begun about 1645, when Isaac Newton was three years old, by weekly meetings of the "Invisible College" spoken of in Boyle's letters, and consisting of "divers persons, inquisitive of . . . the new or experimental philosophy," became the leaven which raised British academic thought out of Mediaevalism. Similar movements in other countries—Austria, Germany, Italy, Belgium and Denmark—indicate that such free associations for discussion and the interchange of views and methods fulfill needs which established educational organizations often fail to meet.

The motives which led to the founding of your own College of Physicians, modelled on the Royal College of Physicians of London, sprang from similar impulses. In the medical life of our country, certainly as it existed in 1787, the need for such an organization was no doubt acute. The distinguished physicians of Philadelphia who conceived it were confronted with the problems of establishing standards in a profession of unequal trainings, the provision of library facilities and of a forum for critical discussion and, still more, of a competent advisory body which could support the commonwealth in matters of medical education and public health. The achievements of your College in these matters not only for your own city, but, by example and influence, for the development of American medicine in general, are too well

* Address at the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, May 14, 1937.

known to this audience to require comment from a visitor. If Benjamin Rush, John Redman and others of your distinguished founders, could wander through your library to-night or, on some more quiet evenings of the busy year, could observe how this College has become the central force in uniting the physicians of Philadelphia for progressive effort and mutual instruction they would feel that their purposes had been nobly fulfilled.

But it is not your traditions of achievement that I wish to commemorate to-night. These may be taken for granted and, for them, no reasonably informed American physician can fail to be grateful. I would like, instead, to look into the future and to appraise the great rôle which an institution like your own, independent of government, of university or of any other extraneous control, taking its sanctions solely from the sense of professional obligation and from the dignity of its fellows, may play in the expanding field of the medicine of our day.

Our own professional generation has seen the culmination of a slow development which began at about the time when this College was founded when Lavoisier extended the methods of quantitative chemistry to problems of respiration. We have fallen heir to the accumulated wisdom of the richest century of medical history, in the course of which experimental methods have created that biology of man in health and disease which is medicine. The beginnings came from many widely separated sources and were not obviously related to medicine, for there is always a lag between the discovery of principles and their application to practical problems. It is only within the last twenty-five years that the results of physical, chemical and biologic discovery have exerted their full impacts upon our profession. At the present time, with all the sciences working in our behalf, new knowledge is placed at our disposal with bewildering velocity. And, with this new power, the character of our calling is profoundly changed and the responsibilities enormously enhanced.

The profession which deals with the treatment and the prevention of disease has become one of the essential departments of civilized states. In attempting to perform its modern functions medicine has been compelled to concern itself not only with its original problems of the afflicted individual but with those of heredity and environment. It has become the Natural History of mankind. It tells men what to eat and how to live; it formu-

lates principles for education in mental and physical habits; it influences housing, city planning and amusements; it modifies the management of industrial enterprise, and delves into the sources and consequences of poverty. It has become the busybody to which society has granted the privilege of nosing into all its affairs—partly because of demonstrated necessity, partly because of the fear which, in the form of Hell gave similar powers to the theologians of old. Vaccination is being enforced with some success not entirely by appeals to reason but by the fear of smallpox; the power given to Health Departments in our cities is made possible by the terror of scarlet fever, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Huge sums are spent for water supplies, sewage disposal and food control because of the specters of typhoid fever, cholera and dysentery. Swamps are drained by rising sick rates of malaria; disbelievers in rabies prophylaxis are converted by a dog bite. A few cases of plague would even, in all likelihood, liberate us from the rats on Beacon Hill in my own city. Medicine is thus attaining a power unequalled before. And this power unlike that wielded by the law and even by the government itself is founded on popular belief in the sagacity, and, still more to our credit, on trust in the intellectual integrity of our profession.

I do not wish to indulge in the usual sentimentalities about the nobility of the medical career nor to exaggerate the sense of mission and sacrifice which, when it does animate an individual may be quite as useful and admirable in almost any other activity. Medicine, like many other professions, is an interesting and satisfying way of making a living. But, sentimentality aside, it is the plain nature of our calling that its clear objectives are the prevention and relief of suffering; that wisdom and skill in the care of the sick or the prevention of public calamity are functions which, however sceptical one may desire to appear, appeal to something in every disciple which carry him out of his commonplaceness; and, that our true success in the eyes of the world, in those of our worthiest colleagues and in our own consciences is measured in terms of advantage to others. This spirit which is the heart and soul of medicine may, at times, be submerged, here and there, in the struggles of everyday life—but it never succumbs. And its flame is kept constantly and brightly before professional eyes by associations like your own—founded, if one

formulates your tenets in general terms, for this very purpose. Apart from anything that may have been locally accomplished in the rapid and accurate dissemination of useful knowledge, this College has been one of the powerful forces that have extended the influence of medicine beyond the hospital and the bedside. It began to pioneer for Public Health organization as early as 1787. It was instrumental in the generalization of the practice of vaccination. It became an advisor to the Commonwealth in the yellow fever and cholera epidemics which ravaged your city. To the foresight of its members we owe some of the earliest organized efforts for the establishment of public parks, for contagious hospitals, for the control of water supplies and for sewage disposal. It was active in the development of quarantine regulations. It has influenced medical education and has set standard of professional ethics.

In recent years many of the functions formerly exerted by independent professional associations have now been taken over by State and City governments; matters of education are well managed by the University Medical Schools; and the needs for discussion and for the supervision of ethical standards are to a large extent met by local and national medical societies. It may appear to many, therefore, that you have destroyed much of your own usefulness by the very successes you have achieved. A little thought will show that quite the opposite is the case.

It is quite true that many of the matters which engaged the attention of your predecessors are now in competent hands. But the horizon of our profession was never so wide as it is to-day, and every problem solved creates two or three new ones. There is an advantage in the independent and voluntary association of professional leaders possessed by no other authority. A college or academy so constituted is in a position to examine the situation of medical trends, policies and influence with complete objectivity; and its criticisms, suggestions and opinions carry a weight commensurate with the authoritativeness of its memberships and the absence of pressure by ulterior motives.

There are so many directions of usefulness for your College in the present agitated state of medical organization that it is hard to select any single one for discussion. I would like, for instance, to know what a committee of this body might have to say about the recent voluminous reports on Medical Economics.

Is medical service actually as inadequate as it is claimed to be? If so, should the remedy be left to natural evolution or are fundamental changes of organization essential? How should specialization be managed and supervised in the future? To what extent should state medicine be developed? A host of pressing problems of this sort are being investigated by lay bodies which will take them out of the medical hands in which they belong unless experienced medical judgment takes an aggressive part in their solution. There is so much in which the present Fellows of your College can follow in the footsteps of your founders in bringing the pressure of "wisdom, prudence, discretion and judgment" on professional opinion for the service of this generation that it seems to me quite likely that the era of your greatest usefulness is beginning at this time. I can touch upon only a few examples that fall into the field of my own particular interests.

In the Department of Preventive Medicine we face a situation which is peculiar in that the activities which are grouped under this heading form, not so much a definite specialty, as a loosely cooperating group of widely divergent specializations. We can say, with some pride, I think, that the development of Public Health Departments and laboratories—and especially the splendid work of the devoted men of the Federal Health Service, have built up structures for the protection of the public which are admirable and effective in all those parts of our country in which adequate funds have been appropriated. Men entering this field, whether as bacteriologists, chemists, statisticians or administrators are impelled by true devotion and by frugality of personal ambition. But however perfect such organization may become the structure of preventive medicine can never be fully adequate to its needs without the cooperation of the rank and file of medical practitioners.

However medicine may be reorganized the first contact of the sick will be with his physician. The first doctor who is called not only makes the diagnosis of the patient; he sees the environment and appraises causes; he scrutinizes the background of family and economic circumstance. In physical as in mental ailments his is the first and often the only complete survey. In all cases he is the first professional witness of the condition as a whole; his function is not only the care of the individual but, in a very real sense, he is the first guardian of the public health

—the skirmish line of the defense. In some conditions, indeed, as for instance in the venereal infections, he remains, by the very nature of the relationship, the sole protector of the community. Of all the functions that the physician of the future will have to perform, this particular one will grow most rapidly with the progress of preventive knowledge. Diagnosis will become more collaborative and therapy more and more specialistic. But the recognition of preventable causes in individual or environment, the erection of the first barriers to dissemination, either directly or by appropriate appeal to constituted agencies must always rest in the hands of the physician.

The excellent schools of public health which are growing in various centers are effectively taking care of the training of specialists. And the introduction of courses of Preventive Medicine into medical schools are to some extent giving young medical men a consciousness of their responsibilities as public health skirmishers. But the medical student is occupied with many things and the fascination of clinical problems soon captures his imagination. In nine cases out of ten, after the young physician has become engrossed in the growing intricacies of practice his interest in prevention becomes a secondary one or disappears altogether. If one considers that there is in this country one physician to 800 of the population—a potential watchdog of prevention for less than every thousand—it would seem that we possess, in this, a power for service worthy, in its final implications, of our most vigorous efforts. Its full development appears to some of us, whose eyes are focussed on prevention, more important than any of the agitations for socialization and economic reform that are holding the spotlights to-day.

Just how this problem is to be solved, it is difficult to state. It is being approached in Health Departments by lecture, circular and other forms of instruction. And an effort is being made in a number of schools to infiltrate all courses, both preclinical and clinical with the preventive point of view. In the end, however, the solution must come through an increasing emphasis on this—perhaps the most important single obligation of the practitioner—by pressure from authoritative bodies like your own. Indeed I con see no other available agencies, which could so effectively occupy themselves with this, a problem which, after all, calls for a change in point of view rather than any basic alteration in edu-

cation or organization. The task is to focus the attention of the rank and file of our colleagues, those who do the everyday work which justifies all the rest of our efforts, upon their extraordinary opportunities to practice prevention as well as therapy. Too little of the time and effort of medical meetings and discussions are given to this relatively simple but indispensable department of public health service, and since it can be made effective only by approach to physicians already busily in practice, it seems to be no-one's business in particular.

There is another phase of my own department of medicine in which I believe a forum for unprejudiced discussion like this one might be of incalculable value. Investigations which fall into the realm of bacteriology, immunology and even pharmacology and other forms of specific therapeutics must be left to the critical discussion of specialists so long as they remain in the experimental stages. It is a common occurrence, however, growing in recent years, that claims for therapeutic effectiveness made from one or another laboratory drift into the experimentum ad hominem, either by the efforts of well-meaning but poorly informed physicians or are actually marketed before there is technically precise acceptance of the validity of the experimental evidence. Everyone with any experience knows how deceptive case reports may be when they deal with methods of therapy. Added to these natural and usually honest sources of error there are the less pardonable betrayals of public confidence which spring from ambition, greed and vanity. Finally there is the pernicious and growing tendency to publicise matters of medical interest—sensationally, prematurely and indiscriminately. We cannot blame the journalists. There is actually a praisworthy effort on the part of the Associated Press and the better newspapers to confirm and ascertain before publishing. The appetite of the public dragon which is hungry for scientific miracle as it is for the Freudian details of divorces and "crimes passionels," demands its daily bacteriologist and physicist as it wants its No. 1 bad-man. We cannot shirk our part of the responsibility for sensational misinformation. The basic fault lies in the gullibility and the carelessness of our profession itself.

The time lost and the money wasted are incidental. The true loss lies in false hopes engendered, diversion from sound procedure and sometimes actual peril. We have all lived through profes-

sional flurries of cancer cures, specifics for tuberculosis, for Hodgkins disease, for poliomyelitis and many other conditions. Fantastic therapies of many kinds have been kept alive largely because it was desirable to do something and anything that was sufficiently advertised was tried. Let us assume that in the large majority of such instances the claims are honestly made. There is a certain percentage which competent technical appraisal would eliminate, and a larger proportion in which it would postpone that professional confidence which invites disappointment. Of course in such cases we are always confronted with the dangers of ultraconservatism—the professional Jehovah complex which in the imagination creates distrust of the new and delays progress. But it is fair to say that this attitude is no longer as prominent as it was. Pasteur and Koch would surely find the hearings to-day which were denied them at critical moments. The experimental method has progressed to such an extent that the valid claims of one man can be confirmed by many others. To be sure, within the limitations of legal definition the government agencies control such matters so far as safety and license for sale are concerned. This, however, does not solve the situation in its less tangible possibilities for harm. Here again, in these days of feverish experimentation and increasing intricacy of technical information your College could do no greater service than to guide professional opinion in such matters—not investigating nor entering into specialistic details but inviting public discussion by competent authorities—for and against—whenever a claim of principle or method, still uncertain or disputed, has begun to take a dangerous hold on the professional imagination.

In a certain sense the type of institution represented by your College is for the medical profession what the bar associations are for the law. The analogy is a loose one, since of course the ordinary questions of ethics in medicine are judged by state and county medical societies and the Boards of Licensure. There remain, however, certain intangible problems of professional behaviour and policy which cannot properly be brought before the final professional courts. In many such questions, where professional traditions and policy in the larger and impersonal aspects are involved, the most important guides are experienced groups of admittedly distinguished and trusted medical men, whose judgment

will receive respectful attention because of their obvious freedom from petty motives and personal bias.

With some trepidation I now approach a delicate question which has been disturbing to many of us for several years, and which—so far—has been discussed with a friction that has produced more heat than light. I refer to the practice of patenting discoveries which, directly or indirectly, bear upon the prevention and treatment of disease. In my own mind there has been and still is not the slightest doubt that this practice is unfortunate and pregnant with great possibilities of harm. I say this not from any sense of exaggerated moral rectitude, since the taking of patents is an old and probably useful procedure in many commercial enterprises. Nor do I venture to extend my objection to chemical discoveries or to the engineering profession, both of which make material contributions to medicine. Even in these, I would like to see patenting so controlled that it could be prevented from leading to restriction of use by high prices or inadequate supply. Yet about these things I have not the same feeling which influences me in my views concerning discoveries in those fields of discovery which properly belong to the more intimate family of medical activities—that is, physiology, experimental pharmacology, pathology, bacteriology, surgery, etc.

I expressed myself quite strongly on this subject some years ago, but my views did not meet with complete agreement, even from men whose sense of propriety and freedom from commercialism is admittedly quite equal to my own. The most valid arguments opposed to my objection were based upon necessity for the control of manufacture for purposes of quality and safety. The validity of this contention is of course weakened by the fact that such safeguards are ably provided by the National Institute of Health, by the technical criticism of interested specialists and by the growing intelligence of the practicing rank and file. Another defense of patents brought forward was that of the desirability of just returns for the intelligence and ingenuity of the discoverer, often underpaid in comparison with his colleagues at large. Much can be said on both sides, and much is being said; and compromise positions have been suggested and practically met by the taking of patents in the name of institutions or benevolent organizations. It is a question that is becoming increasingly important and about which the opinions of equally hon-

orable men are very much divided. My own chief argument and the one in which the considered opinion of bodies like your College of Physicians would immensely help to clarify the atmosphere, is fear of the effects which such practices will eventually have upon the traditions of a profession that has never been and never should be placed on a purely commercial basis. It is the fear of gradual habituation to the subtle drug of commercialism which, if indulged in ever so carefully, might eventually put entirely to sleep that awareness of obligation which has been our tradition and our pride. Small and temporary gains, if one admits them, might still easily initiate an infection of the spirit of our calling against which, once it has entered our tissues there is no immunity and no arsphenamin.

In all the activities which, together, constitute a civilization, usefulness depends upon effective adjustment of training to needs, flexibility to change without abandonment of primary objectives and continued growth with increasing information. This, for medicine is being accomplished with inspiriting and growing success by our schools and universities, by the expansion of Public Health organization and by the contributions which the fundamental sciences are making to the solution of our problems.

But in the last analysis, medicine is more than a group of applied sciences. Its tasks are the defense of communities from preventable misery, the care of individuals in distress and danger, and the consolation and assuagement of those hopelessly afflicted. The science and the organization of which I have spoken furnish the material weapons for these tasks. But whether we deal with such work in its individual or collective problems, directly as practitioners or indirectly as teachers and investigators—there is more than pure scientific endeavour needed to make us complete physicians.

The modern world is in a turbulent state. Progress has accelerated in all those material things in which ingenuity, discovery and technical precision are effective. But the economic and political tempests which are shaking the foundation of Western civilization are teaching us that material efficiency though quite indispensable, is, by itself, inadequate. The mind without the spirit, we are beginning to discover, is a poor counsellor. How other human undertakings will survive this modern confusion, I am not equipped to predict. Will the political and religious freedom,

the democratic ideals and the rational humanity for which our ancestors successfully struggled for a hundred years survive or disappear? No one can say. Other civilizations have disappeared and our own, to our frightened amazement, seems as fragile as those that have gone before.

But, whatever may happen to the old social order in other respects, the tasks of medicine are well-defined, its objectives clear and its purposes, in peace and in war, in prosperity or depression, under democracy or dictatorship, are always the same. And these purposes are such that they challenge much more than our pride in skill and technical knowledge. After all the patron saint of our profession is St. Francis. And although it would be sentimental and impracticably extravagant to read into our modern medical services his exaltation of fervor and self-sacrifice—it would be irreparably unfortunate were the modern trend of scepticism to eliminate completely that faint essence of his spirit without which our profession might become a trade. We are not dreamers but practical men of action and common sense. We need not take vows of poverty and frugal virtue. But medicine could not continue to be what it has been were there not, unproclaimed and even unformulated, a vestige of that impulse in its disciples. Sometimes the highest form of practical common sense is that which includes in its reasoning these values which—like the vital property of protoplasm—are not measurable but which give "life." It is in the guardianship of these indispensable imponderables that your College has made and can make its greatest contributions. It is a function that can be fulfilled only from within the profession itself—by a body like your own, which is dedicated to the cause of dignity, intellectual integrity and humane professional service.

THE COLLEGE *

By GEORGE P. MULLER, M.D.,

Philadelphia

As no doubt you all know, the word College in its original sense meant a group of colleagues assembled together for mutual interest. The Constitution of the College, adopted in 1787, defined its objects in these words: "The objects of this College are, to advance the science of medicine and thereby to lessen human misery, by investigating the diseases and remedies peculiar to our country, by observing the effects of different seasons, climates and situations upon the human body; by recording the changes which are produced in diseases by the progress of agriculture, arts, population, and manners; by searching for medicines in the American woods, waters, and in the bowels of the earth; by enlarging the avenues of knowledge from the discoveries and publications of foreign countries; and by cultivating order and uniformity in the practice of physics." (John Redman called us a Collegiate Society.)

In a discourse delivered before the College on February 6, 1787, Benjamin Rush had this to say, "By assuming the name of a College, we shall first, be able to introduce order and dignity into the practice of physic, by establishing incentives and rewards for character. Men are generally anxious to preserve the good opinion of those with whom they are obliged to associate. The reception we shall meet with from each other in our meetings will serve to correct or to improve our conduct. And if we are as chaste as we should be, in the admission of members, a fellowship in our College will become in time, not only the sign of ability, but an introduction to business and reputation in physic."

One hundred and fifty years ago, John Redman, the first President, expressed his sense of the honor then conferred upon him and tonight I, your latest President, can echo his sentiment especially, and these are his words: "When I look around me and see so many gentlemen of character for learning ingenuity, and integrity in the profession and practice of physick."

* Address at the celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, May 15, 1937.

Yesterday and tonight you have heard much of the historical progress of the College and of things and philosophies with which it is related. Eloquently they have told you enough of the past. It is only necessary for me to speak briefly of the College as it is today and what this may mean for tomorrow.

We have in this College of ours two assets—a splendid tradition and material wealth, that is, our building, our endowments, our books and our museums. The tradition is a wonderful spiritual heritage but if we review somewhat minutely the progress of the College we are struck by the fact that in a broad way as we accumulated property and money and books, we seemed to become more powerful and more cohesive.

There have been many medical organizations formed in this city during these one hundred and fifty years but their effect on the community was ephemeral and today we find that only the County Medical Society as a unit of the organized medicine of the whole country and the College of Physicians, comprising the flower of the profession in this city, have survived and are pressing onwards.

But we have another asset in the active Fellowship. The impact of this body of six hundred and thirty selected physicians represents a latent power which needs only able and progressive leadership to exert its effect in a great, dignified manner upon the health of this community, its medical uplift and the interpretation of medicine to the general public.

Not only today, but yesterday, can we boast of the achievements of the Fellows of the College. They have been the leaders in the medical schools, in the hospitals, and in the profession and have left their mark on the science and art of the day. The acts of single men, collectively, have proved the power of the College.

The relation of the College to the public weal was more direct in the past than it is today. For a long time the College was dominant as a medical society and from it advice was sought in all matters of health and quarantine in the City, State, and even in the Federal Government. As the country expanded and grew by leaps and bounds, Philadelphia naturally became just a city and the College a local institution.

For instance, in 1787 or 1788, the College urged the Legislature to create a botanic garden and public baths and to limit the use of ardent spirits. The College was a pioneer in the writing of

the Pharmacopoeia. It was most active during the yellow fever epidemics and fought hard for quarantine regulations. It memorialized the Legislature to legalize dissection and the present law took its origin in the action of the College. It supported vivisection in 1885, advocated reforms in the public abattoirs, pressed for action to prevent pollution of the drinking water, advocated the registration of births, marriages and deaths. In 1850 it memorialized Congress for a law for the inspection of drugs, helped reorganize the Board of Health in 1856, interested itself in street-cleaning and later in the matter of defective sight in the pupils of the public schools. There were innumerable other actions of civic importance.

If one thinks superficially it might be thought that the College had relaxed its efforts in recent years. The various social and welfare organizations, the Government health departments, and finally, the development of the American Medical Association into a powerful national body with State and County units, dwarfed the influence which the College might exert upon national medical affairs. And yet, we still have a national influence. The earnest students in our medical schools, the research workers in the laboratories throng our library day and night and must carry with them as they go from us the inspiring thoughts they got in the College amidst its wonderful Library. And yet, even here we have suffered from a changing world. Formerly men looked more to books and to empiric reasoning whereas in this day of scientific materialism the laboratory with its exact procedures, often takes the place of the library.

After one hundred years of its existence the College Library numbered 38,000 volumes and 16,000 pamphlets. Today it contains 179,000 volumes and 231,000 pamphlets. We now have 415 incunabula. We subscribe to 1,200 periodicals. Nearly 12,000 visitors were recorded in 1936.

The museums of the College are unique in their collection of historical relics, in the great bone collection, and of wet and dried specimens of an older age. In former times the Mutter Museum was much used for teaching and all of the medical schools sent classes with instructors to use the material. This is not so today. The methods used in teaching pathology have changed. The roentgen-ray picture has superseded the dried bone in the study of bone pathology and the post-mortem room and the use of the fresh

specimen have replaced the study of the colorless pickled tissue. A series of exhibition booths similar to those in use in the Scientific Exhibit of the A. M. A. would revive interest in the Museum but the expense is very great and I doubt that the funds of the Museum would allow this. Apparently the destiny of this Museum is that of a historical collection which should be added to from time to time by little groups of drawings or specimens which in time would have an historic interest.

The meetings of the College have been the subject of much discussion throughout the years. Earlier, when the practice of medicine was relatively simple, the Fellows just met and read a few papers often of very great value. Gradually the subject became complicated because with the rise of specialism and the development of laboratory research the College became split into groups each seemingly intent upon its specialty and rarely interested in the general meeting. The attendance dwindled. The Program Committee would report that but few Fellows volunteered to read papers and that they had to beg for material.

In one year only four titles were submitted, only two of which were suitable. However, it was noted that when we had a guest speaker with a good subject Mitchell Hall would be crowded.

Dating back to 1865, we have had the Mutter Lecture on Surgical Pathology and in 1911 began the series of the Weir Mitchell Lectures. Following these the Nathan Lewis Hatfield and Mary Scott Newbold Lectures were added. These are endowed lectures and enable the College to pay a stipend to the lecturer. The series was completed by the addition of the Anders Lectureship. For a long time these lectures were given at special meetings and of course tended to divide the attendance. Gradually the Committee on Scientific Program placed these lectures on the regular meeting nights, until in 1936, the entire eight meetings were devoted to the endowed lectures. Generally, the attendance was excellent and the experiment proved successful.

There seems no reason, therefore, in the light of experience, why this system should not be continued, with preferred selection of those of our own Fellows who are doing a good piece of work or who have become an outstanding authority in a special field.

We have in our Section meetings an outlet for those papers offered by the Fellows of the College which are of technical interest or specialized. These Sections must not be considered as rivals

to the College meeting itself because if we keep clearly in mind the proper point of view there can be no conflict. It seems regrettable now that the Sections on Surgery and Obstetrics, many years ago, split off from the College. However, there should be a liason between the program committees of the College and of the Sections.

One Section needs special mention, namely, that on Public Health, Preventive and Industrial Medicine. The very title of this Section has intriguing possibilities and the College should foster its contacts with the public.

In 1910, there was instituted by Weir Mitchell, a series of public lectures. These were given by Mitchell himself, Flexner, Welch, Mumford, Talcott Williams, Owen Wister, John K. Mitchell, D. J. McCarthy, W. E. Lee, and finally on April 15th, 1916, by A. M. Fauntleroy, of the United States Army.

In his Presidential Address in 1913, DeSchweinitz expressed the hope that these lectures would continue because they have served in a perfectly proper manner to focus as never before in our history the attention of the citizens of this municipality upon the College and its worth, work and influence.

It seems worth while to try these lectures again and tentative plans are now underway for scheduling two or three public lectures next year. Our thought is that they should present certain medical problems to the public but that the audience which we would try to reach would be an influential one, such as teachers, and leaders of scientific and philosophical thought. It is not intended that they should be simple post-graduate lectures addressed to the public at large. They should be given in the afternoon.

A few years ago Dr. Stengel suggested that we might give two lectures especially addressed to medical students and this would be well worth trying.

To recapitulate, the College is adopting the position whereby the eight scientific meetings will be devoted to lengthy exposition of the proper thought in certain aspects of research and clinical medicine, whereas the Sections take up the more technical problems, presentation of case reports, stimulation of free discussion, and the relation of the College to public health.

The public lectures will represent our contact with the public and naturally must be hooked up, to a certain extent, with the Section on Public Health, Preventive and Industrial Medicine.

Reference has been made to the use of the Library and of its extreme value to those students working in Philadelphia. You may know or not that we have a special class of members of the College, who, upon the payment of a small fee and after scrutiny by a Committee, are given complete privileges of the Library for a period of time.

Another use of the Library has been suggested, particularly by Dr. Burr. Medical books and magazines usually are considered merely as tools for the perfection of one's knowledge of medicine.

You will remember having received from time to time from our Librarian, Dr. McDaniel, a series of what are called "Fugitive Leaves." These studies of books in the Library are perfectly charming and have stimulated the thought that they should not only be continued but expanded, and that the books in the Library might be studied as books and not entirely for the scientific information contained in them.

It is the intention of the Publication Committee to arrange for various literary studies from time to time which, together with the memoirs, will be published in one, two or even three bi-annual or quarterly reports.

I might dwell upon the fact that the College is governed conservatively with only gradual changes in the governing group, although the Fellows always have the power to make such changes. The elections are conducted quietly and without bitterness and this is as it should be among intelligent men.

The finances of the College now are in excellent condition although we cannot make much progress in new fields until we are in better shape.

This address, or toast, as it is called on the program, may be considered as a glorified presidential address, and it is deliberately intended to be so. Ordinarily at the Annual Meeting in January the attendance is slim except at the election year and it has seemed worth while to present certain facts about the College and to suggest to you the possibilities for the future.

The more I have studied this College position the more I am convinced that there is nothing the matter with the College. It is strong, steadfast, and an ornament to this City. The impact of the 630 Fellows is a powerful one and we must constantly keep in mind the changing state of the times and therefore the changing position of the College.

It is not possible for the College today to assume leadership in those fields which have passed outside of its scope. The mere fact that we support our large Library for the benefit of countless young men who are starting their career as scientific doctors should be considered as well worth while.

That others think we still have a function to perform was illustrated yesterday in the remarks of both Mr. Morris and Dr. Zinsser. They have suggested the germ of an idea which is that the College, by reason of its selected Fellowship, will always have a body of medical men free from undue devotion to the passing fads of the day, free from the passions of economic pressure, and with an intelligent comprehension of civic problems.

The fact that we have a body of men, the best in the profession of this City, standing loyally together and ready to support matters of medical or civic interest, should be our reward for being Fellows.

WHY ACADEMIES WERE FOUNDED *

By HENRY E. SIGERIST, M.D.

I was asked to discuss the conditions that led to the foundation of academies and other similar learned societies. Academies were obviously founded because there was a need for them, and the problem is to know what factors created such a demand. The modern Western academy originated in the seventeenth century. *Academia* was the name given in ancient times to a sacred grove near Athens in which a local hero, Akademos, was worshipped. In this grove Plato used to meet his students and when he later purchased a garden near by, his school came to be known as the Academy. When in the fifteenth century Marsilio Ficino translated the Dialogues of Plato and young people convened at his house in Florence to discuss the master's philosophy, the group adopted the name Academia Platonica as a matter of course. Academy became the designation of groups of scholars whether they had some connection with Plato's philosophy or not. A society of scientists, organized in 1560 in Naples, was called Academia Secretorum Naturae.

The discovery of antiquity in its totality and the discovery of the world in the Renaissance created a new attitude of man toward his fellowman and toward the world at large. It also created a new attitude toward science. Until the Renaissance, science and particularly medical science was largely philosophic and speculative in character. During the Renaissance medicine gradually became scientific. Physicians began to think in different terms, not in the traditional terms of *qualities* and *spirits*, or other vague forces, but in terms of physics and chemistry. They felt the need for experimentation. They began to ask nature questions and wanted these questions answered in experiments. Experimentation, however, required special means: instruments, apparatus, collections, botanical gardens, libraries, and means of publication. The universities had nothing of the kind to offer. When Paracelsus wished to make chemical investiga-

* Address at the Celebration of the 150th Anniversary of the Founding of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, May 15, 1937.

tions, he had to visit mines or the workshops of artisans. The universities had no facilities for scientific research, nor were they interested in the new science. The Western university was a creation of the Middle Ages and we must always keep in mind that the medical faculty of the mediaeval university had very little in common with our modern medical schools. The mediaeval medical faculty was a guild—the physician's guild—comparable in organization and function to the guilds of craftsmen. It had the same tasks to fulfill, namely, to transmit a body of knowledge and skills, to keep the traditions pure, to preserve a high standard of service, and to eliminate competition. The mediaeval faculty was a powerful body which controlled the medical profession and advised the state in matters of health. When in the sixteenth century a new economic order began to develop which advocated free initiative and free competition, the traditional authorities were fought. There was no room for standardizing agencies and the power of the guilds and of the medical faculties was broken. The universities did not adapt themselves to the new conditions but clung to their old traditions. The statutes of Oxford remained practically unchanged from 1570 to 1851; those of the University of Leipzig from 1558 to 1830.

The new science called for laboratory facilities that it could not find in the universities, and the scientists, besides, needed something else that could not be found in the traditional places —a sympathetic audience, people with whom to discuss their problems, people who would share their enthusiasm.

This profoundly felt need led in 1603 to the organization of the Accademia dei Lincei in Rome. Galileo was its dominating personality. He and his colleagues had the great vision of scientific non-monastic monasteries, of a brotherhood of scientists, with chapters in every city and every country. They anticipated Bacon's House of Solomon. The condemnation of Galileo in 1633 hit the academy hard and it ceased to exist in 1657. But in the meantime another centre of scientific research had been created in Florence by the Medici, the Accademia del Cimento. It was organized in 1651 and its members were mostly students of Galileo.

In other countries the same need led to the organization of similar institutions. In England a group of men interested in

the experimental sciences used to meet at regular intervals. Among them were John Wallace, John Wilkins, the physicians Goddard, Willis, and Glisson. They came together to discuss what they called the "new philosophy." They met in Oxford first, then at Gresham College in London, and organized in 1660 the Royal Society which was chartered in 1662. Each member was requested to give a copy of his publications to the Society and this was the beginning of an important library. The Society was in correspondence with similar institutions and with scientists all over the world. The observations related were published in the Philosophical Transactions.

In France the Académie des Sciences was founded in 1666 under very similar conditions. The movement continued during the eighteenth century when academies were organized in one country after another (Prussia 1711, Madrid 1713, Russia 1725, Sweden 1739, Norway 1760, Lisbon 1779). In 1769 the Philosophical Society was organized in Philadelphia.

Another group of learned institutions which served an entirely different purpose can be traced back to the sixteenth century. Its prototype is the Royal College of Physicians in London, chartered in 1518. The College was not organized to serve medical research but to improve and to regulate the practice of medicine. It was a licensing body and was violently opposed by the universities and by the church.

Similar colleges were organized in other countries and a combination of both types of institutions was represented by the Académie de Chirurgie and the Société de Médecine in Paris.

A new development started in the eighteenth century when universities began to open their doors to medical research in increasing numbers. One of the first medical schools organized from the start not only as an educational but also as a research centre was the medical faculty of the University of Goettingen (1737). It was founded by a man of great vision, the Baron Münchhausen who had the courage to call young and promising scientists from various countries. Among them was Albrecht Haller, who at that time had published a book of verse and a few scientific papers, whose great talents, however, were already apparent.

During the nineteenth century one university after another was reorganized and entered the field of research. Today every

university is an academy in itself, a group of scholars investigating the various fields of human knowledge. The specialization of science, furthermore, led to the foundation of innumerable scientific societies devoted to a definite specialty. Whenever a new specialty had crystallized, a society was organized and a journal was published. At the same time, that is during the nineteenth century, the medical profession was organized in every country into national, state, and county professional societies. The regulation of the practice of medicine was taken over by the state almost everywhere.

Today we must ask ourselves whether there still is a need for academies, colleges of physicians, and learned societies of a general character. There can be no doubt that academies are still needed because many research projects are so big that they can not be carried out by individuals alone. Let me give you an example from my own field of research. From the middle of the nineteenth century on, it was generally recognized that the most urgent task of medical history was the publication of the works of the Greek and Roman medical writers in critical editions. Charles Daremberg, the leading medical historian at the time, undertook this task. He started with the much needed edition of the works of Oribasius which he published in six volumes. He then worked on an edition of Rufus of Ephesus and died while the work was in progress. Ruelle completed the edition but then the whole scheme was dropped—until it was taken up again in 1901 by the Prussian Academy of Science and later by the Union des Académies. Since then the Corpus Medicorum Graecorum has been in progress. A catalogue of all the manuscripts preserved was compiled as a preparatory measure. Then the editing of the texts could be attacked and the work has continued slowly but steadily and we know that it will be completed in a not too distant future. Other urgent tasks at present are the compilation of a catalogue of all mediaeval medical manuscripts preserved, and of a bibliography of the sixteenth century medical literature. Both tasks can not possibly be fulfilled by individuals but require institutions to carry them through successfully.

While there can be no doubt that there is still a demand for the large academies, it can be questioned whether the small local academies and similar institutions still have a function to fulfill.

The problems, for whose solution they were organized, still exist but have been taken over by other organizations such as universities, county societies, or societies of specialists. It would be absurd for these small academies to try to compete with much more powerful bodies. There are other very important tasks, however, that have been neglected so far and could very well be taken over by the small academies.

Let me outline just one such task. Medicine has become highly specialized and highly technical. The young student is educated to think in terms of science, particularly of chemistry and physics. And yet we all know that the human factor is all-important in medicine. We know that the patient is not just an organism in which a definite biological process is going on that we have to influence but also a human being who suffers and needs help. If the physician is to be a good physician, he must have a profound understanding of the human factors involved. He must, culturally, at least be equal to his patient, otherwise he will never be able to advise and guide him. The more technical medicine becomes, the more we have to stress the humanities of medicine. They are difficult to teach and can not be learned from textbooks. Great teachers, as a rule, were great medical humanists and set examples to follow. The universities have neglected this field. The county societies are busily engaged in the solution of practical problems. It seems to me that the humanities of medicine would represent a splendid task for the local academies and colleges which thus could develop into powerful cultural centres. This can not be achieved by merely talking about it nor by holding a few meetings attended by a few people every year. It would require research in the medical humanities, in the history, philosophy, and sociology of medicine. A college in such a case would become a centre in which medicine is studied as a whole and where a synthesis is sought.

Most local colleges are well prepared for such a task. Many have important historical collections that have hardly been utilized so far. A staff would be required which need not be large but should consist of competent people well trained in this particular field. It seems to me that such an institution could have great influence on the community and on the profession. It would stimulate the students of the local schools and the practitioners as well, and it could serve as a link between profession and public. It is

difficult for the layman to appreciate the problems of the medical profession just as it is not easy for the doctor to see the layman's point of view.

Academies and learned societies were organized because new tasks called for them. But history never stops. New conditions arise creating new tasks. Old institutions like the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, have a great past and great traditions to build upon. They still can play an important part in society and can greatly contribute to shaping the future.

THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA FROM ITS CENTENNIAL IN 1887 TO 1925 *

By FRANCIS R. PACKARD, M.D.

The College of Physicians of Philadelphia has been more fortunate than many other old institutions in that the history of its early years instead of being lost in the "dark backward and abysm of time" has been preserved for subsequent generations from the authoritative records compiled and written up by such able hands as Drs. W. S. W. Ruschenberger, S. Weir Mitchell, J. Norman Henry, James Tyson and George E. de Schweinitz and Walton McDaniel, 2d.†

Our College is the fourth in age of medical societies in existence in this country at the present time, being preceded in seniority only by the Medical Society of New Jersey (1766); the Massachusetts Medical Society (1781) and the Medical Society of New Haven County (1783).

Dr. Weir Mitchell has beautifully described our first organized meeting on January 2, 1787, when "in the evening, in a little house used by the University and known as Surgeon's Hall, on Fifth Street, South of Library, assembled a portion of the notable group of men who then constituted this College. By the dim light of candles, for which I have found the modest bill, clad after the fashion of the day, some in Quaker dress and some in knee breeches, silk stockings, and low shoes with buckles, most of them

* Address at the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the founding of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, May 15, 1937.

† An Account of the Institution and Progress of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia during a hundred years, from January, 1887, by W. S. W. Ruschenberger, M.D. Published in the Centennial volume of the Transactions of the College. Philadelphia. 1887. S. Weir Mitchell, M.D. Commemoration Address delivered at the Centennial Anniversary of the Institution of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Published in the Centennial Volume of the Transactions of the College. Philadelphia. 1887. Founders Week Memorial Volume. Edited by Frederick P. Henry. Philadelphia. 1908. James Tyson, M.D. Address at the Dedication of the College. Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia. Third Series. vol xxxl, 1909. George E. de Schweinitz, M.D. and W. B. McDaniel, 2nd, Ph.D., Librarian of the College, An Account of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, 2d. Ed. Transactions of the College, Fourth Series, vol. ll. Supplement no. 1.

carrying, I fancy, the gold-headed cane and the meditative snuff-box, some with queues or powdered wigs, a fading fashion, were John Jones, William Shippen, Jr., Adam Kuhn, Benjamin Rush, Thomas Parke, Gerardus Clarkson, Samuel Duffield, James Hutchinson, William W. Smith, Andrew Ross, William Clarkson, James Hall, William Currie."

As first organized the College had two classes of Fellows, the Senior Fellows to be not more than twelve, and an unlimited number of Junior Fellows. The officers were to be chosen from among the Senior Fellows. Within the first year, however, this distinction was abolished and the membership was divided into Fellows and Associate Fellows. The list of the members which was published in February, 1787, shows that at that time there were twelve Senior and thirteen Junior Fellows.

Of the twelve Senior Fellows, four had received the degree of M.D. from the University of Edinburgh, namely, William Shippen, Jr., Benjamin Rush, John Morgan and Adam Kuhn, and two, James Hutchinson and Thomas Parke, had studied medicine in that institution but had not completed the course. Our College posseses the medical diploma of its first president, John Redman, which he acquired at Leyden in 1748 and that of John Jones, who got his M.D. at Rheims in 1757. Dr. Mitchell used to say that genealogically our College was the child of Edinburgh and grandchild of Leyden. Another of the Senior Fellows, Dr. Abraham Chovet, had practiced in London where he was a member of the Barber Surgeons Company, and its Demonstrator of Anatomy in 1735–1736. The last surviving Founder of the College was Dr. Thomas Parke, who died on January 9, 1835, in his eighty-sixth year. Dr. Parke was elected President of the College in 1818 and was still serving in that capacity at the time of his death, seventeen years later. The longest period ever served by anyone as President of the College was thirty-one years. Dr. George B. Wood was elected President in 1848 and remained in office until his death in 1879. This experience seems to have shown the Fellows that they might have too much of a good thing. A few months after Dr. Wood's death a by-law was enacted that no Fellow should be eligible to the office of President for more than five years in succession. In 1882 an amendment was passed limiting eligibility to the presidency to three years.

The first great event in the history of the College was its acquirement of a home of its own in 1863. This building at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust Streets was occupied until 1909, when the building in which we meet was formally turned over to the College by the Building Committee. There does not seem to have been any special celebration on this occasion of the removal.

Fifty years ago the College held a celebration in honor of the centenary of its birth. The President of the College, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, delivered a Commemorative Address, and the venerable Alfred Stillé read a paper entitled "Reminiscences of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia," both dealing in a beautiful way with the history of the College during the previous one hundred years. Associate Fellowships were conferred on a group of distinguished physicians.

In the evening of January 4, 1887, a banquet was held at the Union League at which Dr. Henry Hartshorne and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell read poems which they had written for the occasion. Toasts were responded to by Drs. D. Hayes Agnew, T. Gaillard Thomas, William Pepper, Theophilus Parvin, John S. Billings and John Ashhurst, Jr. Those of us who knew Dr. Ashhurst in the latter years of his life could hardly realize the fund of wit and humor which he possessed. His response to the toast "The Surgeon" made the hit of the evening. In it he recalled Houssaye's "History of the 41st Chair of the Academy." As everyone knows the French Academy consists of but forty members. Houssaye wrote sketches of the many who had failed of election to fill one of the chairs in the Academy, representing them as occupants of the non-existent forty-first chair. Dr. Ashhurst spoke of some of the eminent men whose names were missing from the role of Fellows of the College, Physick, Dorsey, Barton and Gibson, who he styled "unquestionably the most distinguished surgeons of our city in their respective periods," and he recalled anecdotes of episodes in their careers, most of which he had at first hand from Dr. George W. Norris.

Unfortunately the great men who figured largely in the affairs of the College at the time of its Centenary Celebration have now passed into history themselves. Happily there are still with us some Fellows who had been elected to the College before the great celebration and so were lucky enough to participate in its pleasures

though too young to play a prominent part. They are:

Dr. Charles Baum.....Elected 1883
Dr. J. P. Crozer Griffith.....Elected 1883
Dr. Henry Middleton Fisher.....Elected 1884
Dr. Edward Jackson.....Elected 1885
Dr. Caspar Morris.....Elected 1886
Dr. George E. de Schweinitz.....Elected 1887

Drs. Addinèll Hewson and Dr. Thomas R. Neilson, who we rejoice to have with us tonight, were also present on that occasion, though they were not at that time Fellows of the College.

But there are yet many of us to whom the great Fellows of 1887, and some of the following years, who have now become historic figures, are real living memories, and it is of a few of them and of their work for the College that I wish particularly to speak tonight, not in the way of a biography, for their lives are better recorded in their memoirs in the College Transactions, but in an attempt to recall their personalities and services to the institution which they loved and served so well.

When Dr. Alfred Stillé died at the ripe age of eighty-seven in 1902 our distinguished Fellow, Dr. William Osler, wrote a most beautiful memoir, which you will find printed in the College Transactions of that year. In the course of his remarks he said: "So far as I know the chapter on the old man in the profession has not yet been written. Today, as in the sixteenth century, the bitter *mot* of Rabelais is true: 'There are more old drunkards than old physicians.' Take the list of Fellows of our College, look over the names and dates of graduation of the practitioners of this city, and the men above seventy years of age form, indeed, a small remnant."

The College was peculiarly fortunate in having S. Weir Mitchell as its President at its Centennial. Elected a Fellow in 1856 Dr. Mitchell had been most active in its work for many years and by his unceasing devotion and great generosity to it had well-earned the predominance which he exerted in its affairs until his death in 1914. Philadelphia has always been famous for its hospitality and good cheer and there was no man in the city who understood the art of entertaining better, nor was more generous in wishing others to participate in its pleasures, than Dr. Mitchell. In 1883 Dr. Mitchell had presented the College with $5,000 to

establish an Entertainment Fund, which he later increased, and of which we still reap the benefits. At a dinner given with the aid of this Fund in 1886, the beautiful Loving Cup, which is on this table tonight, was first used. It had been presented to the College by Mrs. Conover and Mrs. Weir Mitchell. In 1882 Dr. Mitchell was chiefly instrumental in establishing the Directory for Nurses. He secured the active cooperation of a number of prominent lay women among whom a committee was formed to assist a committee of Fellows of the College in its management and he raised a fund to operate it until it could be put on a self-maintaining basis. This was soon accomplished and for many years the Nurses Directory earned so much above its necessary expenses that it was able each year to turn over a substantial sum to the use of our Library. As we all know the Directory was formally abolished last year as its usefulness had been replaced by many other organizations, but its great services not only to the College but to the public should never be forgotten.*

Dr. Mitchell was President of the College from 1886 to 1889, and again from 1892 to 1895. When our present building was erected in 1909 the two largest contributions, those of Mr. Andrew Carnegie and Mr. Edward Stotesbury, were secured by his efforts. No one who was present will ever forget the graceful speeches which were delivered by Dr. Mitchell at the reception in our new hall and at the banquet at the Bellevue-Stratford. But Dr. Mitchell's chief interest lay in our books. He was a member of the Library Committee for many years and he was a generous donor not only of books, but of money on many occasions. I doubt if any Fellow of this College has ever passed as many hours within its walls as did Dr. Mitchell. His tall, dignified figure, with his head inclined to one side, always reminded me of Charles Lamb's description of Thomas Tame in his essay "The South-Sea House": "He had the air and stoop of a nobleman. . . . By stoop, I mean that gentle bending of the body forwards, which, in great men, must be supposed to be the effect of an habitual condescending attention to the applications of their inferiors." For most men were Dr. Mitchell's inferiors and he was well aware of it. Sir Lauder Brunton wrote of him "as a young man he took a first

* Dr. Frederick Fraley, the last Chairman of the Nurses Directory has written a charming history of the Directory which was published in the TRANSACTIONS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, Fourth Series, vol. 2, no. 1, 1936.

place among the physiologists, as a middle-aged man among the physicians, and as an elderly man among the novelists of his country.'' Of what he had accomplished Weir Mitchell was proud, and justly so. In his old age he had what Macbeth lacked, ''As honour, love, obedience, troops of friends.'' His self-complacency was evident, and yet it was balanced by a kindness of heart and a generosity which caused it to be overlooked, and it was with indignation that I read in his biography published a few years ago the statement that in late middle life his vanity ''though innocent had become colossal.''

The memorable year, 1887, was marked by the last large effort by the College to participate in national public health affairs. A committee consisting of Drs. J. C. Wilson, E. O. Shakespeare and Richard A. Cleeman, appointed by President Mitchell, presented two long reports on the danger of the importation of cholera, and on the measures which should be taken to secure cooperation among the medical societies in the United States in urging upon the State and National authorities the adoption of an uniform and efficient system of quarantine for all exposed ports. At the October meeting, in 1887, an interesting feature was a discussion of Dr. Carlos Finlay's claim that he had discovered the cause of yellow fever to be a teragenous microbe, which he suspected was conveyed by mosquitoes. Finlay had sent culture tubes containing his microbes to Mitchell who turned them over for study to Osler and W. H. Welch. At the meeting Shakespeare and George Dock contested the accuracy of Finlay's observations.

These activities were in line with Dr. Mitchell's ideas. In his presidential address in 1888, he said that the College should not merely be a place where physicians met to discuss facts and theories, nor to foster and watch over our Library, Museum and Directory for Nurses, ''our largest office should be that of incessant watchfulness of all public interests in which questions of health are concerned.''

Dr. Mitchell's successor in the presidential chair in 1889 was D. Hayes Agnew, the great surgeon, who held the chair of surgery at the University of Pennsylvania. He was also surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and won popular fame by being called as surgical consultant in the case of President Garfield after he had been fatally shot by an assassin. It may be recalled that Dr. Agnew was the only one of those in attendance on the President

who refused to render a bill for his services, preferring to regard them as a patriotic duty, freely rendered. Dr. Agnew had never served the College in any official capacity but the Fellows united in offering their homage to his outstanding position in the surgical world.

Agnew was a profoundly religious man, without much sense of humor. You probably all know the story told in Cushing's *Life of Osler*. Shortly after Osler arrived to take up his residence in Philadelphia, in 1884, he received a letter from Agnew addressed to "Dr. and Mrs. Osler," asking if they would not share his pew in the Second Presbyterian Church on the following Sunday: "When Osler was ushered in unaccompanied, Agnew whispered regrets that he was alone, whereupon Osler's mischievous half got the better of him. He merely raised his eyebrows and finger, which was interpreted by Agnew—and circulated—that the newcomer's wife was 'expecting'."

Dr. Agnew was strongly opposed to the entrance of women into medicine, so much so that at one time he resigned his position as surgeon to the Pennsylvania Hospital rather than hold clinics to which they were admitted.

On December 26, 1889, Dr. James Howell Hutchinson, vice-president of the College, died. Dr. Hutchinson was the first Fellow to be elected to the office of Honorary Librarian, when that position was created in 1883. He was physician to the Episcopal and the Pennsylvania Hospitals.

The Hutchinson Alcove was endowed by his family in his memory.

In 1892 Dr. Mitchell was again elected President in succession to Dr. Agnew. In 1893, during his presidency, the College took the radical step of establishing Sections. Their creation met with much opposition which was overcome by the provision in the resolution as finally passed that they should be abolished at the end of three years if they did not prove an advantage to the College. The first three Sections of the College were those of Ophthalmology, Orthopedics and Oto-Laryngology. The Section on Orthopedic Surgery soon was absorbed in a Section on General Surgery which was created in 1894 and was dissolved in 1899. The Section on Gynecology went out of existence in 1905. In 1905 a Section on Medical History was created and, in 1917, a Section on Industrial Medicine and Public Health.

As was to be expected Dr. Weir Mitchell's son, John K. Mitchell, took a great interest in the College. He was very regular in attendance at the meetings and for many years was a member of the Hall Committee and the Committee on the Directory for Nurses. His quickness and alertness made him a most attractive speaker. He had distinct poetic talent and his literary culture added greatly to his charm. Dr. Mitchell only survived his illustrious father by three years.

The Library

In any account of the College of Physicians our Library must come in for special mention. I do not propose to go into details of its growth but I wish to speak of a few of the men who had most to do with its development and of a few special events. In 1882 a young man named Charles Perry Fisher was appointed to the position of Assistant Librarian and, shortly after, Librarian. In the latter capacity, he served the Library until his resignation in 1931. During this long period of forty-nine years Mr. Fisher not only performed the routine duties of his position, but acquired a knowledge of medical bibliography which made him a recognized authority on such matters throughout the world. In years gone by his office in the old building at 13th and Locust Streets was a place of daily resort for the College bibliophiles. Here they would sit and browse and chat on the recent acquisitions of rare books, and spying in the heaps of catalogues some rarity which the College did not possess would open their purses and direct the Librarian to acquire it at once. In 1883 the College created the position of Honorary Librarian and elected Dr. James P. Hutchinson as its first incumbent. After Dr. Hutchinson's death in 1889 he was succeeded by Dr. Frederick P. Henry, who served as Honorary Librarian until his death in 1919. During this period of twenty-nine years, Dr. Henry rarely let a day pass without visiting his charge. At the dedication of this Hall in 1909 his short speech was a masterpiece. Dr. Henry was a great student. He could read with ease the classical tongues as well as French and German, and his wide reading in so many languages made him an invaluable consultant in library matters.

The supervision of its Library has since the foundation of the College been in the hands of a Library Committee of the Fellows. It has been most fortunate throughout this time in having had as

members men who not only were interested in the College but had real knowledge of books. I can only mention a few of the names of those who served for some years, but those few will suffice to show you somewhat of its makeup. Among them we find the names of Samuel Lewis, Alfred Stillé, John Ashhurst, Jr., S. Weir Mitchell, William Osler, Francis X. Dercum and William J. Taylor. Osler's election to the Committee was notable. He was elected a Fellow in January, 1885, and just one year later was elected a member of the Committee.

In 1890 the Library lost one of its eminent benefactors in the person of Dr. Samuel Lewis. He had been elected President of the College in 1884 but had resigned a few months later because of ill-health. Dr. Lewis was born in the Barbadoes. His family moved to Philadelphia, where he began the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, but left before graduating to study abroad. He attended the courses at the University of Edinburgh from which university he received his M. D in 1840. He served for some time as house surgeon or dresser to Syme, the famous Edinburgh surgeon, whose daughter Lister married. While abroad Dr. Lewis also became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of London. He returned to Philadelphia but never engaged in private practice. Instead he devoted all his life to the collection of rare books on medical subjects. His friend, Dr. Ashhurst, said that in doing this he always seems to have had in mind the Library of the College of Physicians as their ultimate destination as he carefully avoided purchasing duplicates of books which were already in the College Library. In 1864 he presented 2,500 volumes of great rarity to the College which he later augmented to over 10,000. Dr. Lewis was a great chess player. He was one of five contestants who were selected to play in public against Paul Morphy, when that famous player engaged in five separate games played simultaneously with five different antagonists.

Dr. George C. Harlan, the well-known ophthalmologist and otologist, was a member of the Library Committee from 1885 until his tragic death as the result of a horseback accident in 1909. For the last fifteen years of this time he was Chairman of the Committee. Most of Dr. Harlan's professional work was done at the Pennsylvania Hospital and the Wills Eye Hospital. He was greatly beloved by all who served with or under him. Dr. Harlan

had a splendid Civil War record, having served with a cavalry regiment in the field and been a prisoner in Libby. He was a very successful operator in spite of the fact that he had a habit of holding his instruments between his teeth when operating. Dr. Harlan wore long, bushy whiskers and the writer has frequently assisted at operations during which Harlan from time to time placed an instrument in his mouth, generally crosswise, so that while the blade of a knife rested on one whisker, the handle rested against the whisker on the other side.

Dr. Charles A. Oliver, who died in 1911, was another benefactor of our Library. A prominent ophthalmologist, he was for many years one of the Library Committee. He left a large and valuable collection of books on that subject to the College and a large sum of money, the income of which was to be applied to the purchase of books on the eye and its diseases.

One of the most active members of the Library Committee, and for many years its Chairman, was Dr. Francis X. Dercum. In his earlier years Dr. Dercum was deeply interested in biology and communicated many valuable papers to the Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences and the *American Naturalist*. In 1927 he was elected president of the American Philosophical Society and held that position until his death, which occurred under most dramatic circumstances. Dr. Dercum had suffered for some years from serious heart disease. On the morning of April 24, 1931, the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society was to be opened. Though his friends tried to dissuade him from attending the meeting he insisted on going. His intimate friend, Dr. Brubaker, accompanied him to the Hall of the Society. Dr. Dercum occupied the chair customarily used by the President, which was once the library chair of Benjamin Franklin. Dr. Dercum made a short opening address and sat down. As the meeting continued Dr. Brubaker, watching him with anxious eyes, noticed that he had slumped forward on his desk. He at once went to him but Dr. Dercum was beyond relief.

Dr. Dercum gave $5,000 to the Library.

Dr. Jacob Mendez Da Costa, who succeeded Dr. Weir Mitchell as President in 1895, had been President previously from 1884 to 1886. Dr. Da Costa's family were of Portuguese origin but had lived for some generations in London. He himself was born in St. Thomas, West Indies. Dr. Da Costa was educated in Germany

and France before coming to this country when sixteen years old. He entered on the study of medicine at Jefferson College, from whence he graduated when but nineteen years old. Soon after he went overseas for a long period of postgraduate study in Paris and Vienna. Among the teachers who especially influenced him were Trousseau in Paris, and Rokitansky and Skoda in Vienna. Returning to Philadelphia with such a training plus his own keen intellect and judgment Dr. Da Costa soon won fame as a clinician and teacher. He became Professor of Medicine at Jefferson Medical College and physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital and his lectures and clinics in those two institutions spread his fame nation wide and brought him an enormous consulting practice. He was not a very frequent contributor to current medical literature but the articles he did write were carefully prepared, authoritative and widely quoted. His one book, on "Medical Diagnosis," went through many editions and won universal recognition. Dr. Da Costa was a man of wide culture. His prolonged European sojourns had given him remarkable fluency in French and German, and his writings were all couched in the most beautiful English. He was a member of the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia and for many years a constant attendant at its meetings.

Dr. Da. Costa had much the appearance of the aristocratic English physician of the Victorian epoch. Rather short in stature, but of erect carriage with clean cut features of Hebraic type, and close-clipped sidewhiskers, his appearance commanded attention. His polished urbanity relapsed into real kindness toward the young men who served him as residents or assistants. He married a sister of his warm friend and colleague, Dr. John H. Brinton, the Professor of Surgery at Jefferson. They had two sons; one died in infancy and Mrs. Da Costa died when the surviving son was very young. To this boy Dr. Da Costa was devoted heart and soul, so much so that he refused to see any contagious cases in the fear that he might convey the disease to him.

Dr. Da Costa was succeeded in the presidential chair in 1898 by Dr. John Ashhurst, Jr.,* one of the most eminent surgeons of his day and especially distinguished for his profound learning. He had a more intimate knowledge of the history of his profession than any man I have ever met. He not only was a Greek and

* Dr. Ashhurst persisted in his use of the suffix *junior* up to the time of his death.

Latin scholar who read the classics with pleasure in their original tongues throughout his life (he possessed an especially fine collection of editions of the poet Horace), but was equally acquainted with French and German. He was very fond of music and in his earlier days a skillful pianist.

Dr. Ashhurst was a frequent contributor to periodical surgical literature. His "Principles and Practice of Surgery" was a popular textbook which went through many editions. Its innumerable references to the surgeons of the past, Ambroise Paré, Mr. Hey of Leeds, Mr. White of Manchester, Astley Cooper, Abernethy, etc., gave occasion to the remark that if he had but added the street addresses it would have been a complete directory of the surgeons of all times and countries. He also edited the "International Encyclopedia of Surgery" in six volumes. For many years Dr. Ashhurst used to review books on surgery for the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences.* Dr. Ashhurst's reviews were never merely notices, they were careful studies of the book under consideration, and were often themselves criticized as being too caustic, because Dr. Ashhurst never hesitated to express what he actually thought. They often were not pleasant reading to the author or publisher. As these reviews were always signed with his initials it was well known by whom they were written. You may remember that his son, Astley Cooper Ashhurst, also wrote many reviews which excited the same criticism. Like his father he always expressed his opinion fearlessly no matter who might be the subject. Dr. John Ashhurst was frequently spoken of as an opponent of Lister's antiseptic principles. His devoted disciple and friend, Dr. Richard H. Harte, explains Dr. Ashhurst's delay in expressing his adherence to Lister's principles as chiefly due to the fact that he himself had always bestowed great attention to the dressing of wounds, using soap and water, turpentine, and potassium permangemate washed off with alcohol. In the pre-antiseptic days this "polishing process," as his assistants termed it, was a great safeguard against infection.

Dr. Ashhurst was a deeply religious man. Though austere in his manner and a strict disciplinarian he won the esteem and affection of those who worked under him by his real kindness of heart and genuine sympathy in their affairs.

Dr. Ashhurst's son, Astley Paston Cooper Ashhurst, followed in his father's footsteps and in many of his characteristics closely

resembled him. His death at the age of fifty-six was a great loss to the profession and to the College.

Another Ashhurst who should be recalled because of his loyal devotion to our College was Dr. Samuel Ashhurst, a first cousin and loyal friend of Dr. John Ashhurst. Dr. Samuel Ashhurst died about one year after Dr. John Ashhurst. A huge man with a high degree of myopia, Dr. Samuel Ashhurst was one of the surgeons to the Children's Hospital. In his day intubation and tracheotomy were much more frequently required in cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever than they are at present, and Dr. Sam, as he was universally known, was one of the most expert tracheotomists in the city. To see him crouching over a child while performing a tracheotomy with his face and throat close to the wound from which the membrane was often forcibly expressed, was to rouse wonder as to how he ever escaped infection.

Dr. W. W. Keen was elected President of the College in 1900. He served but two years, at the end of which he refused re-election as he was going to take a trip around the world. At the time of his death in 1932, Dr. Keen had attained the great age of ninety-five years. He was the oldest Fellow in years and in seniority of Fellowship, having been elected to the College in 1867. Dr. Keen was appointed surgeon to the Fifth Massachusetts Regiment in 1861, before he had received his medical degree. In this capacity he was present at the Battle of Bull Run. Shortly after he became an Acting Assistant Surgeon.

Dr. Keen used to love to talk about his early years of practice and teaching when he was the active head of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, having as his associates, Drs. J. M. Da Costa, John H. Brinton and S. Weir Mitchell. Later as Professor of Surgery at Jefferson he became one of the most admired clinical teachers in the United States. He was devoted to our College, raising large sums from others and giving liberally himself. He was deeply religious and took a prominent part in the affairs of the Baptist Church. He was an ardent opponent of alcohol, though it was said that once in long years of close association Dr. William J. Taylor saw him drink a glass of beer. He did have the vice of cigarette smoking. The name Keen was most appropriate to his vivid personality. Of short stature but alert and upright bearing, Dr. Keen was a "bundle of energy." When seventy-four years old he undertook a trip around the world, and

while riding an elephant fell off and fractured his clavicle. Like Dr. Agnew, Dr. Keen was called to operate on a President of the United States. He and Dr. Erdmann removed a malignant tumor of the jaw from President Cleveland.

On September 24, 1900, Dr. Alfred Stillé, who had been President of our College in 1883, died at the advanced age of eighty-seven. His memoir by Dr. William Osler was read by the author at a meeting of the College on April 2, 1902. Stillé was one of the group of young Americans who studied in Paris under Louis, and he worked at Blockley under Gerhard in 1835–1836. We all know Osler's enthusiasm about Louis and his American pupils and his interest in Gerhard's work in the differentiation of typhus and typhoid fever. During his years in Philadelphia, Osler had passed many hours with this last surviving Philadelphia member of that famous group, gleaning first-hand information of which he made good use. Both book lovers and students of literature and of the history of their profession, it was a fortunate conjunction of the planets which brought the young Canadian in such close contact with the Nestor of Philadelphia medicine for four or five years.

The beautiful Norris Room in our Hall commemorates a family that for several generations played an important part in the affairs of the College. Dr. William F. Norris, the first Professor of Ophthalmology in the University of Pennsylvania, was a son of the eminent surgeon, Dr. George W. Norris, who was Vice-President of our College for a number of years. Dr. William F. Norris' tall figure, with his white beard, had an imposing and somewhat awesome effect upon his students, but he was loved as well as respected by all who worked with or under him. He was the founder and first chairman of the first Section established by the College, the Ophthalmological. Dr. Norris died in 1901.

It was during the presidency of Dr. Horatio C. Wood in 1902 that the agitation began for the purchase of land on which to erect a new building. Dr. Wood had succeeded Dr. Keen and in his presidential address in 1902 he took up the subject. In the following year a lot was purchased on 22d Street below Market. There then began a battle royal which raged at the meetings, and many special meetings, for years. Those who opposed the lot which had been purchased suggested various other sites they considered more suitable, notably one where a public school stood a

the corner of 17th and Pine Streets. Dr. Keen had a careful survey made to show the relative distances of the residences of the Fellows from the College at 13th and Locust Streets and from the new site at 22d and Market. At several meetings the College voted to rescind the purchase. It was finally agreed to build on our present site in 1907.

Dr. Wood was a man of unusual force and personality. Before he became absorbed in his teaching and the practice of neurology he had made his mark as a botanist and entomologist. He did a tremendous amount of laboratory work on the physiological action of many medicinal substances. As a teacher of therapeutics his lectures were immensely popular. He had great oratorical gifts and he displayed them to the full in the classroom. His lectures on certain subjects, digitalis, opium, cannabis indica, were really thrilling.

The three years, 1904 to 1907, during which Dr. Arthur V. Meigs was President of the College, were a period of stress and strain in its affairs, due to the agitation as to its removal to the site on which we are now standing. Those who did not participate in them can hardly imagine the stormy meetings of the College at which this matter was debated. In 1903 the lot on which this building stands was purchased, but this by no means settled the matter. The opponents of the site which had been purchased fought tooth and nail against its utilization for the erection of the new building. Twice the College voted that the lot should be sold and one purchased in another situation. In his presidential address in 1905 Dr. Meigs deplored the delay in the final determination of the question, stating "so long as the question is pending the dignified calm that is essential to the study of questions of public interest or to the pursuit of scientific research is impossible at our meetings." Dr. Meigs told no more than the truth. Whole evenings were consumed in endless debate, usually punctuated with bitter remarks and recriminations. Although Dr. Meigs before his election to the presidency had freely expressed his opposition to the site which had been chosen, he rigorously abstained from any expression of his views when, as President, he had to preside over these acrimonious discussions. The impartiality with which he held the chair won the admiration of all the Fellows. With unruffled calm he held sway and kept the angry partisans of both sides to a semblance of order. During his last year in office

the matter was definitely settled and a building committee appointed to supervise the construction of the new hall. Dr. Meigs' father, John Forsyth Meigs, and his grandfather, Charles D. Meigs, had been distinguished physicians and Fellows of the College, and from them he had inherited certain tendencies which strongly influenced his professional standpoint. Chief among these was a strong conservatism which led him to look askance on innovations in the science or practice of medicine. He was loth to accept the specificity of bacteria as causal factors of disease. The last paper which he read before this College (April 5, 1911), "On the Contagiousness of Consumption of the Lungs," was a vigorous denunciation of the regulations requiring that tuberculosis should be regarded as a contagious disease and, therefore, reported to the health authorities. In it he said that he should fail to be true to his principles if he did not state his belief that proof was still wanting that the bacillus of Koch was "the one and only cause of the disease." This statement thus made was characteristic of Dr. Meigs. It not only illustrates his conservatism but also his great honesty and fearlessness in making it at a time when the antituberculosis campaign was at its height. Dr. Meigs' conservatism also led him to deprecate the increasing frequency of surgical intervention in medical cases, such as appendicitis, typhoid fever, etc. It is tragic that adherence to this view marked his own deathbed. When his friend and colleague Dr. Robert G. Le Conte was called to see him he diagnosed his case as one of ruptured abdominal abscess, and urged immediate operation, which Dr. Meigs refused on the ground that he had never approved of such operations.

This conservative attitude led some of the younger members of the profession to overlook Dr. Meigs' really great scientific contributions to medicine. His work on the chemistry of milk which led to the famous "Meigs' Formula," was original and has proved of lasting value. He was an ardent microscopist and his studies on the histology and pathology of the tissues, particularly of the blood vessels, were most exhaustive.

Although many of those who served as residents under Dr. Meigs had been taught very different viewpoints by their teachers, nevertheless, they all learned to appreciate his great abilities as a clinician and as a pathologist. Dr. Meigs' skill as a diagnostician in disease of the thoracic organs and abdominal viscera was

never questioned, and his instruction in the methods of examination of those organs was invaluable.

Dr. James Tyson succeeded Dr. Meigs as President of our College, in 1907, and held that office at the time of the removal to our present Hall, in 1909. This was made the occasion of a great celebration. On November 10, the Fellows and guests of the College assembled at 2 P.M. at the First Unitarian Church at 22d and Chestnut Streets. Many were attired in academic costumes, which lent picturesqueness to the procession in which they marched thence to the College Hall. At the entrance Dr. William J. Taylor, who had served faithfully and well as Secretary of the Building Committee, made a brief speech presenting the keys of the building to Dr. George E. de Schweinitz, who had also worked hard on the Building Committee, but who was deputed to receive the keys in his capacity as Vice-President of the College. The assembly then ascended to Mitchell Hall where it listened to addresses from the invited guests.

The same evening a dinner was eaten at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, at which Dr. de Schweinitz was the toastmaster. The banquest was a great success. There were about four hundred guests and they all seemed in a happy frame of mind. The following day the Hall was open for inspection, and in the evening a reception was given there, preceded by an address by Dr. Weir Mitchell.

Dr. Tyson was one of the earliest Philadelphia friends of Dr. Osler. It was Tyson who first wrote Osler asking him if he would accept the clinical professorship of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania and it was to Tyson Osler cabled that if elected to the position he would accept. Their friendship continued until they were parted by death. Osler wrote of him once as a "clear-minded soul," which he undoutedly was.

Before getting too far away from the happy issue out of all our sufferings when we at last occupied our present Hall, I wish to briefly mention a few of a large group of Fellows upon whom distance from the College seemed to have little effect in their affection for it and their interest in its meetings. I refer to those who lived far from the center of the city in the days of horse cars and buggies, before trolleys and automobiles began to mar our happiness. From out along the Main Line came Drs. John W. Lodge, Robert H. Allison and George S. Gerhard; from far distant Chestnut Hill Dr. William Moss, and from Germantown the

"three Ds," Drs. Downs, Dunton and James Darrach. The latter lived to a great age. He was a resident physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1846–47. Some years ago I sought in vain to find some record or report of the first use of ether as an anaesthetic in the Hospital, and Dr. Darrach was the only source to be found. One night a few weeks after Morton had demonstrated ether anaesthesia on October 16, 1846, a man was brought into the Pennsylvania Hospital with a crushed leg requiring amputation. Dr. George W. Norris, the surgeon on duty, told his resident, young Dr. Darrach, to go to the drugstore and get some ether and they would try and use it, neither of them having previously ever witnessed its use. Dr. Darrach soaked a towel with ether, the patient inhaled, and in a few minutes lost consciousness. Dr. Darrach, much alarmed, called to Dr. Norris: "Sir, the patient has become unconscious." Dr. Norris replied quickly: "Take that damned stuff away Darrach."'

From the wilds of West Philadelphia, a Sabbath day's journey, the amiable Dr. Chapin used to struggle in from the Insane Department of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and from a little nearer localities came the two cronies, Drs. Samuel S. Stryker and Robert M. Girvin, and the fiery Dulles eager to fight and conquer any Fellow who might believe in the existence of the disease hydrophobia.

Lastly Dr. M. Howard Fussell, who practiced in Manayunk and Roxborough for many years and was more generally known to his younger colleagues as "Daddy Fussell," was one of the most justly esteemed and loved physicians of his day in Philadelphia. He was a born diagnostician and made splendid use of the large experience he acquired at Blockley and in his practice. In spite of his distance from the College he was a constant attendant at the meetings and frequent contributor of first-class papers. His open, smiling face and his hearty laugh were a joy to his friends. The last years of his life he suffered from repeated attacks of angina pectoris, which he did not allow to interfere in any way with his work. He died in an attack on a train in 1921.

The year following the great celebration Dr. George E. de Schweinitz succeeded Dr. Tyson in the presidential chair. We are all happy in having him with us yet and long may he live. I feel that you all will pardon me if I break the rule I laid down that I would not refer to living persons in my remarks. Allow

me to express on your behalf as well as my own the homage of the College to one of the great men of our profession and one who has ever been foremost as a wise and generous benefactor of our College.

On March 18, 1910, a Special Meeting of our College was held in memory of Dr. Wharton Sinkler, who died on March 16, while Vice-President of the College. Dr. Sinkler had been elected a Fellow in 1872 and had served the College well, especially in connection with the Nurses Directory of which he was the Chairman for many years. He was eminent as a neurologist and clinician, most of his hospital work being carried on in the wards of the Episcopal and Orthopedic Hospitals. In addition to his intellectual ability Dr. Sinkler had a delightful and winning personality that gained him hosts of friends and admirers. As a memorial to him Mr. Eckley B. Coxe purchased and presented to the College the properties adjoining the south of our building now used as a garden.

Dr. James Cornelius Wilson succeeded Dr. de Schweinitz as President in 1913. At the time of his death in 1934 at the great age of eighty-six, Dr. Wilson was the last survivor of those prominent in College affairs at the time of the Centennial. Dr. Wilson was elected a Fellow of the College in 1874, and was always deeply interested in everything which concerned it. For many years he was especially active on the Committee on the Directory for Nurses. In appearance and manner he recalled the aristocratic English physician of the Victorian period, his ruddy complexion and slight side-whiskers adding greatly to the semblance. Dr. Wilson was a scholar. He liked to punctuate his discourse occasionally with classical tags. He spent most of his later years in a condition of invalidism and deafness in which he found much solace in reading Florio's Montaigne, a copy of which had been given to him by Osler, which he greatly cherished.

Richard H. Harte was elected a Fellow of our College in 1885, and in 1916 he succeeded Dr. James C. Wilson as President of the College. For many years he served continuously on the Council, from 1899 to 1912 in the capacity of Treasurer. Few men were as intimately acquainted with the history of the College and so steeped in its traditions, nor tried harder to preserve its character and standing. It was Dr. Harte who first introduced the use of the gowns worn by our officers. Dr. Harte was

very proud of his Irish extraction and in his character and actions he displayed many of its characteristics. Affectionate, generous and, above all, loyal, Dr. Harte had a circle of devoted friends. On the other hand his impulsiveness, outspoken honesty and certain deep-seated prejudices sometimes aroused the hostility of those who were in opposition to his views. In meetings of the Council Dr. Harte never hesitated to speak out just what he thought about any candidate for election to fellowship.

The estimation in which Dr. Harte was held by his colleagues is amply testified by the fact that he held the presidency of the Philadelphia Academy of Surgery and the American Surgical Association, as well as of our College. Firmly convinced at an early date that our country would have to enter the World War, and a warm sympathizer with the Allies, Dr. Harte from the outset of the conflict took a great interest in the American Red Cross. In 1916 he went abroad, spending some time in Paris studying the work at the American Ambulance. On his return he organized a hospital unit from the staff of the Pennsylvania Hospital. This unit, officially designated The Pennsylvania Hospital Unit, Base Hospital No. 10, was in such a state of readiness that after the United States had declared war it was one of the first six hospital units ordered into active service. As commanding officer of this unit, Dr. Harte won universal approbation. Its officers, nurses and enlisted men literally loved him, and the British with whom the Unit worked were outspoken in their admiration.

Dr. Harte was sixty-two years old when he embarked for overseas service. He was a very public-spirited man. He served as a councilman from the Eighth Ward and, for a short time under Mayor Blankenburg, as Director of Public Health and Charities. His term was short because his outspokenness, honesty and fearlessness rendered him obnoxious to the politicians, so much so that Mayor Blankenburg had to ask him to resign.

Dr. Harte died on November 14, 1925.

Dr. William J. Taylor was elected a Fellow in April, 1887, some months too late to participate in the celebration of the Centennial. His death on January 22, 1936, is so recent and he was so active amongst us up to such a short time before it, that almost everybody here can recall his delightful memory. He succeeded his dear friend, Dr. Harte, as President of the College in 1919. Dr. Taylor had served under Dr. Harte with Base Hos-

pital No. 10, the Pennsylvania Hospital Unit. Although, like Dr. Harte, Dr. Taylor was not a young man—he was fifty-six years old in 1917—he did his stint of work as well or better than any man in the Unit, performing difficult operations, dressing his cases, and answering calls to receive convoys in the middle of the night with an enthusiasm which aroused universal admiration. Everyone loved Will Taylor; kind and sympathetic, honest and fearless, absolutely unselfish.

> "None knew him but to love him,
> None named him but to praise."

He had two great devotions, one was the Library Company of Philadelphia, the other was the College of Physicians. Of the former he was for many years a Director and finally President. In the College he served in many capacities at various times. His especial interest was the Library Committee, of which for some years he was chairman. When our present building was under construction he was Secretary of the Building Committee and did splendid service. Dr. Taylor supervised every detail of the work and it was largely due to his constant interest that our Hall has proved such a success. Through Dr. Taylor's efforts the College in 1917 received a munificent donation from his brother-in-law, Mr. Clement B. Newbold, with which to establish the Mary Scott Newbold Lecture Fund in memory of Mr. Newbold's wife. This College owes much to Dr. Taylor's unswerving loyalty and devotion.

The Abbe Cabinet

It was during Dr. Taylor's presidency that the College received from Dr. Robert Abbe the handsome gift of the Abbe Cabinet, which Dr. W. H. Welch likened very aptly to the Gold Headed Cane in the Royal College of Physicians of London.

In 1910 Dr. Robert Abbe, the distinguished surgeon of New York, was given the handsome gold watch which Dr. Benjamin Rush had carried during the latter years of his life. The watch with several other relics of Benjamin Rush was placed by Dr. Abbe, by a formal deed of gift, in the possession of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia with the provision that a Custodian should be chosen from among the members of the profession who most represented the high traits of character which made the memory of Dr. Rush so honored.

This Custodian was to choose as his successor another eminent man whom he deemed worthy of the honor. Dr. Abbe named Dr. S. Weir Mitchell as the first Custodian. Dr. Mitchell in turn nominated Dr. J. S. Billings. The latter died before Dr. Mitchell so the watch came back into the latter's charge. One of the provisions made by Dr. Abbe was that the incumbent Custodian should choose his successor from outside his own city. Dr. Mitchell nominated Dr. Simon Flexner. At the end of three years Dr. Flexner asked Dr. William H. Welch to assume the custodianship. Dr. Welch was succeeded by Dr. W. W. Keen, who in turn passed it on to Dr. W. J. Mayo.

A Special Meeting of the College was held May 23, 1921, in honor of Madame Curie, the co-discoverer with her husband of radium. Through the efforts of Dr. Abbe, Madame Curie brought to the College and presented to it a "Quartz-piezo-electric" apparatus which she and her husband had actually used in their investigations.

In the same year Dr. Abbe gave the College $5,000 to endow a cabinet, "The Abbe Cabinet," in which should be kept on permanent display relics of some of those who had done most to advance the science of medicine.

This unique and valuable gift is now one of our greatest treasures.

Dr. Thomas R. Neilson succeeded Dr. Taylor in the presidency of the College in 1922. I am glad to say that Dr. Neilson has not yet become an historical person and we all hope it will be many years before he will do so. Again I must break my rule of not referring to living persons by merely mentioning that from 1896 to 1914 Dr. Neilson rendered the College most devoted and untiring service as its Secretary. Long may he live and prosper.

Dr. Neilson was succeeded as President by Dr. Hobart Amory Hare, who died in 1931. Dr. Hare was elected a Fellow in 1889. For forty years he was Professor of Therapeutics in Jefferson Medical College. The reason for the unusual length of his term of service was that he was elected to the chair at the early age of twenty-nine. Dr. Hare had one of the most brilliant and acute minds that ever ornamented the profession of medicine in this city. His brilliancy led to early success. Let me read you the list of distinctions which he was awarded within the six years from 1884, when he received his M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania.

He won the Faculty Prize for his thesis. In 1885 and again in 1886 he won the Fiske Fund Prize of the Rhode Island Medical Society. In 1889, in conjunction with another Fellow of our College, Dr. Edward Martin, he was awarded the Cartwright Prize of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1889 he won, again in conjunction with Dr. Edward Martin, the Warren Triennial Prize of the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1889 he received a prize from the Royal Academy of Belgium for the best essay on epilepsy. In 1890 Harvard University awarded him the Boylston Prize. He had the distinction of being the only American who ever received the Fothergillian Gold Medal of the Medical Society of London, which was awarded to him in 1888 for his treatise on "Mediastinal Tumors." This medal he left to the College of Physicians. Just think of winning seven such awards in six years. It seems incredible.

Besides the Fothergillian Gold Medal Dr. Hare also bequeathed to the College a handsome piece of plate which he received as a token of appreciation of his work as a member of the Hyderabad Chloroform Commission in 1894.

Dr. Hare was very active in medical literature, editing several periodicals, writing several successful textbooks, and many contributions to medical journals. He was an active and useful member of the Board of City Trusts. To the College he was a good and faithful servant. Dr. Hare suffered most severely from headaches of a mysterious character, which his biographer, Dr. McCrae, said for want of a better name might be termed migraine. These rendered him at times irritable but his real nature was most kindly. We all miss him.

In the time at my disposal it is impossible to mention all the Fellows whom we have known and loved and I am well aware that many of you will think of a number whom I should have mentioned. I have, for obvious reasons, dealt chiefly with those who filled important rôles in the history of our College. In closing I will try and make amends by recalling some of those whom we remember, with affection as our associates in past years.

Dr. William Pepper, the Provost, was elected to the College in 1867. For some years he was a frequent attendant at its meetings and read papers at them. In 1870 he was active in inducing the College to hold two meetings each month, one for scientific purposes, the other for the transaction of business. The experi-

ment was tried but proved unsuccessful. In later years his multifarious interests prevented his frequent attendance at the College, but in 1897 when, as his biographer Dr. Tyson says, he was "overwhelmed with work and broken in health," Dr. Pepper showed his continued interest in the College by attending the meeting to organize the Section on General Medicine.

Dr. Pepper died in the following year.

Dr. William S. Forbes, the Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery at Jefferson Medical College, had an interesting career. After finishing his term as resident at the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1855, he went abroad for further study. The Crimean War was at its height and young Forbes got an appointment in the British army and served as surgeon in the military hospital at Scutari. Returning to Philadelphia he taught anatomy in the school at 10th and Chant Streets and was demonstrator of anatomy at Jefferson. As early as 1867 Dr. Forbes was urging the passage of anatomical acts before state legislatures so that adequate supplies of bodies could be secured by anatomical schools and colleges. In spite of his efforts in this direction in 1882 he was tried for complicity in grave robbing at Lebanon Cemetery. Although acquitted Dr. Forbes got much undesirable publicity. Some years later proper anatomical acts were passed in this state and elsewhere chiefly through his efforts. Dr. Forbes died in 1906.

In the following year, 1907, Dr. Forbes' close friend and colleague, Dr. John H. Brinton, died. Like Forbes he held the chair of surgery in Jefferson Medical College, and he also had had a distinguished career as a military surgeon. Dr. Brinton served in several campaigns in the field, and for some time was medical director of the army of the Cumberland. When detailed to the office of the Surgeon General in Washington, Dr. Brinton formed the nucleus of the great Army Medical Museum, and did much work on the first part of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion."

About this time others of the Fellows who had served in the Civil War passed away though Dr. Mitchell did not die until 1914 and Dr. Keen until 1932. Among those who died in 1907 and 1908 were Dr. William Thomson (died 1907), the distinguished ophthalmologist who was one of the first to perfect a scientific method of determining color blindness. Dr. Thomson was

a fine looking man, with erect soldierly bearing which he probably acquired during his service as a surgeon in the regular army during the Civil War. His family endowed the Thomson Room in the College in his memory.

Dr. John H. Packard (died 1907) served as an acting assistant surgeon during the Civil War chiefly in various hospitals in Philadelphia. He was sent to Gettysburg but only got there on the second day of the battle. Dr. Packard delivered the first course of Mütter Lectures. For many years he was Secretary of the College and from 1886 to 1889 Vice-President, but did not succeed to the presidency because of the very proper desire of the Fellows to honor Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, a much older man and the most distinguished surgeon in the United States. The Packard Room was endowed in his memory and that of his son Frederick A. Packard.

In the following year (1908) Dr. Horace Y. Evans died. For many years Dr. Evans was a member of our Council and one of the Censors. There never was a more faithful attendant at our meetings. Very quiet and reserved in demeanor, he spoke seldom, but what he said was always worth hearing. Like his great friend, Dr. Harlan, Dr. Evans served in the field during the Civil War, entering the service as surgeon of the First Troop of the Philadelphia City Cavalry.

How can I pay appropriate tribute to all the well remembered figures that crowd on my memory? I can but briefly recall a few.

The tall figure and long sweeping beard of Dr. Louis A. Duhring (died 1903) rendered him a conspicuous figure. Dr. Duhring disliked the term dermatology, as he thought it savored of the advertisements of quacks, and he, therefore, advocated the use of the term "cutaneous medicine." In this specialty he was one of the greatest practitioners of America. Though he never took a prominent part in College matters he left us a bequest of about $180,000.

Dr. De Forrest Willard (died 1910), the eminent orthopedist, terribly lame himself, but always bluff and good natured. The amiable cheery John H. Musser (died 1912) always smiling, a splendid diagnostician, much admired and loved by his students, though he was not a gifted speaker. Richard A. Cleeman (died 1912) was the last man to represent the College on the State Quarantine Board. Tall, handsome, with a flowing moustache

and military bearing, Dr. Cleeman attracted attention whenever he rose to speak at our meetings. He had a twin brother, Ludovic, and their appearance was so alike that they were continually mistaken for one another. Their father was a Russian but in spite of their foreign birth the Cleeman brothers were members of the most exclusive clubs and active in society.

Dr. Morris Longstreth had a very large practice, especially among women because he developed certain ideas as to the improvement of the health and appearance of the female sex by the use of especially devised corsets and other hygienic measures. We owe him gratitude for the large bequest he left the College at his death in 1914.

Dr. William A. Rodman, who died in 1916, came to Philadelphia from Kentucky when in mature life. He was a very constant attendant at the meetings of the College where he most frequently spoke on the subject nearest his heart, the formation of a National Licensing Board of Medical Examiners. Dr. Rodman's unceasing efforts to raise the standards of medical education throughout the country made him a nationally known character.

The strenuous J. William White also died in 1916. A great force in the affairs of the University of Pennsylvania Dr. White never took any part in those of the College.

J. Ewing Mears, who died in 1919, was a surgeon of great ability. He was a pioneer in eugenics and one of the earliest advocates of legal sterilization of the unfit. At his death he left a large sum to Harvard College to establish a course on eugenics. For a number of years he edited the TRANSACTIONS of the College and was chairman of the Hall Committee. He gave the College $5,000 as a book fund. Dr. Mears was honest, fearless and aggressive. By the latter trait he antagonized many people, but though he never was generally popular he was respected and he always had a circle of warm intimates by whom he was loved.

Two well-known surgeons of very different types were prominent in the College in the first quarter of the present century, Dr. John B. Roberts (died 1924) and Dr. Henry Wharton. Dr. Roberts was Treasurer of the College for five years. He was a born reformer, honest, aggressive and bold enough to enter the field of politics in an attempt to amend conditions. Twice Dr. Roberts ran for city councils and once for the state legislature,

going to glorious defeat each time. In the College, as everywhere else, Dr. Roberts found much to reform and for many years he kicked against the pricks. Even though his zeal caused him to differ with many, everyone admitted the honesty and courage with which he expressed his views.

Dr. Henry R. Wharton (died 1925) served for many years on the Council and on various committees. Like Dr. Samuel Ashhurst Dr. Wharton was especially distinguished for his skill in performing intubation and tracheotomy, although he did much other pediatric surgery at the Children's Hospital. Dr. Wharton was a great sportsman, never happier than when on a shooting trip in New Jersey or Maryland.

Dr. Louis Starr, one of the most distinguished pediatrists of the United States, was for many years on our Council. His father who was of old Quaker stock, married a French lady, and Dr. Starr's charming personality was a happy result of their union. Of striking appearance, very dark hair and complexion with finely chiseled features and alert bearing, always immaculately dressed, his manners courteous and cordial, Dr. Starr was a striking figure. He had an enormous and exacting practice, besides which he did much hospital work, and contributed many articles to current literature. His "American Textbook of Diseases of Children" was highly esteemed. The last years of his life were most sorrowful. He developed heart disease in 1911, and, thenceforth, lived chiefly in England. One of his sons became a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards and was killed in action. His other son died in 1921. After the death of his soldier son Dr. Starr took up etching with great success. His widow presented our College with some specimens of his work. He died at Dinard, September 12, 1925.

Dr. Charles Bingham Penrose also died in 1925. One of the best known gynecologists of his day Dr. Penrose had founded the Gynecean Hospital in 1887. From then until its closure in 1924 the Gynecean Hospital was a center of great importance in that specialty. To Dr. Penrose was largely due the establishment in 1903 of the State Department of Public Health. A great hunter, Dr. Penrose was seriously wounded in an encounter with a grizzly bear in 1907. He held the chair of gynecology at the University of Pennsylvania for some years before his retirement from active work in 1899.

With the close of the first quarter of this century I shall cease my attempt to continue the history of the College from its Centennial Celebration. In closing I feel I must briefly mention a few of our Fellows who perished in their prime.

Thomas S. Kirkbride, whose training and early work indicated a brilliant future in pathology, died in 1900.

In 1902 Frederick A. Packard died at the age of thirty-nine, just as he was achieving a reputation as a teacher and clinician.

Those who knew him love to recall the memory of brave J. Dutton Steele, who, in spite of his lameness, had achieved recognition as a clinician and pathologist before his untimely death in 1908.

J. Alison Scott, whose fine personality and skill as an internist had won him a high standing, died in 1909, when but forty-four years old.

In 1910 we lost genial Richard Flavell Woods and William B. Stanton, both young men in their thirties, with the brightest prospects before them.

In 1911 died A. O. J. Kelly, at the age of forty, one of the most brilliant among his contemporaries. At the time of his death Dr. Kelly was editor of the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences* and Assistant Professor of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. A brilliant man with a kindly upright nature, Kelly was most popular.

The genial Duncan Despard was shot to death in his office by an insane man in 1924.

A few died in the service of their country.

Lawrence Savery Smith died on active duty as surgeon of the First Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry during the Spanish American War.

In the late war one of our Fellows, Alfred Reginald Allen, was killed in action. A brilliant neurologist, Dr. Allen was also a man of great mathematical ability. He had taken the officers training course and thought he would be of more service to his country in the combattant than in the medical service. Dr. Allen had great musical talent and it is largely due to his efforts as director that the Savoy Opera Company of Philadelphia has become so successful.

Dr. Henry C. Welker, one of our Fellows who practiced in Norristown, died in the Walter Reed Hospital, of pneumonia contracted while in active service in 1918.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS

OF

PHILADELPHIA

FOURTH SERIES

VOLUME V: 1937

PHILADELPHIA
PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE
1938

NOTICE

THE present volume of the TRANSACTIONS contains in one number a record of the proceedings of the College for the calendar year 1937, with the exception of those connected with the celebration of the 150th anniversary of the College held in May. The latter were recorded in a supplementary number to Volume Four of the TRANSACTIONS. It has been found advisable, in the present volume, to restrict the record of scientific presentations to lists of authors and titles only. In other respects, the material corresponds with that published in previous volumes. This volume was edited by W. B. McDaniel, 2d, librarian of the College, under the direction of the Publication Committee. The editing has, in general, been limited to a pursuit of factual and typographical accuracy.

The publication of the TRANSACTIONS is aided by income from the Francis Houston Wyeth Fund, the J. M. Da Costa, the G. G. Davis, the Arthur V. Meigs and the James Tyson Publication Funds and from the Lister International Medical Congress Fund.

THOMAS FITZ-HUGH, JR., M.D.
Chairman of the Publication Committee

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THE ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT *

By GEORGE P. MULLER, M.D.

The Ordinances and By-laws of the College require the President, in an annual address, to present to the Fellows the affairs of the College. A simple review of the more important things seems better than a detailed analysis, as the reports from the officers and various committees are published in the Transactions.

I can properly state here that all of your officers and members of committees have worked hard and faithfully to justify your confidence in them. As regards the elective committees, I have sometimes felt that their members should be elected for a definite period, as are the elective councillors. The tendency has been to renominate year after year for an indefinite period, and we thus lose the infusion of new ideas. I can say this because I served on the Committee on the Mütter Museum for thirteen years and feel now that it was too long for the good of the College.

The total Fellowship of the College on December 31, 1937, was six hundred and eighty-eight, composed as follows:

Active Fellows	625
Non-Resident Fellows	50
Honorary Fellows (Foreign)	6
Honorary Fellows (American)	7

During the year we lost by death ten Fellows and one of our Foreign Honorary Fellows. Memoirs will be read of Doctors Coles, Currie, Bergey, Norris, Leonard, Daland, Greenman and Landis.

In addition to these, we would refer to: Dr. John Monroe Fisher, who was born in Hanover, Pa., June 23, 1858. He was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College in 1884 and was the oldest living former interne of the Jefferson Hospital. He also practiced with Dr. Samuel W. Gross as a private assistant (1885–86). Subsequently he specialized in gynecology, and at his death was Clinical Professor of Gynecology in the Jefferson Medical College. Also, he had been Attending Obstetrician and Gynecologist to the Philadelphia Hospital and St. Agnes' Hospital.

* Read January 10, 1938.

He was elected to the College in 1910. He died May 20, 1937, from heart disease.

Dr. William Robertson Watson was born in Houston, Texas, February 20, 1870. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and practiced surgery in Puerto Rico for a period of eight years. For many years he was Chief Laryngologist at the Episcopal Hospital. He was elected to the College in 1923. He died October 25, 1937.

We lost one Honorary Fellow during the year, namely, Sir Thomas Myles of Dublin, Ireland, a distinguished surgeon, who died July 14, 1937. He was elected to the College as an Honorary Fellow in 1916.

I should take note of the death of John J. R. Macleod of Aberdeen, Scotland, who was elected Honorary Fellow in 1924. He died on March 16, 1935, and his death has not been mentioned before the College previously.

One Fellow resigned and one was dropped for non-payment of dues, a very creditable showing for these times. There were elected during the year, thirty-eight new Fellows, a net gain of thirty-six on the active list, and two Honorary Fellows, viz., Dr. Hans Zinsser and Sir Henry H. Dale.

Twenty-two persons were admitted during the year to the Special College Group.* Mostly, these are graduate students temporarily residing in this city. As they depend largely on the library in the preparation of their theses I would consider that the College has acted most wisely in establishing these memberships and done a medical public service.

The Council has continued its careful selection of candidates to be submitted to the College, doing this partly by its own knowledge of the candidate and partly by its own Membership Committee, who study the qualifications with particular care. You can be assured that no names are presented to you except those of trained physicians of excellent ethical character.

During the year there were eight stated meetings at which papers of high excellence were read by men distinguished in their field.

The Program Committee under the chairmanship of, successively, Dr. Miller and Dr. Bortz, endeavored to have eight lectures of the very highest caliber. In view of the fact that the Fellows of the College have an outlet for their own papers in the Sections

and in the special societies, it seemed worth while to devote these Stated Meetings to more formal presentations. Furthermore, as the College comprises teachers, scientific workers, and specialists, naturally the Program Committee feels that the presentations should be of a more general and more fundamental character.

The total attendance at these Stated Meetings has been above that of other years. The average was 221, with a high of 325 and a low of 80. The number of Fellows in attendance averaged 46, 59 being the highest number of those attending a single meeting. Judging from the attendance of the Fellows, we have not succeeded in giving a program sufficiently attractive to bring them out in great numbers.

Most of our audience seems to consist of students and young men, the modern vintage, and this seems sufficient justification for the type of program offered. It might be worth while next year (the program year begins in October) to try out several papers of a more popular appeal and note the results. The low months in attendance were April, May and October. The title of the address given in April probably seemed uninteresting and May was late and hot, although we purposely scheduled this speaker for this month, with an attractive and popular subject. In October, the attendance of Fellows was above the average, but no doubt the low total attendance (136) was due to the absence of many of the medical students.

The finances of the College are now in excellent condition in the sense that the Treasurer, the Finance Committee and the Council have prepared a budget reasonably satisfactory to the needs of the College and one within our income. In other words, we have a balanced budget.

In the principal account of the College there are trust funds amounting to $566,709, and a reserve fund of $50,947. We had last year an income of about $51,357, of which $18,701 was contributed through the dues of the Fellows. Much of the total income is earmarked, particularly for the library. We feel that $50,000 is enough to keep in the reserve, and that we ought to spend our income each year for the good of the College. As we look into the long future when we may want another building, it might be thought well worth while to put money in the reserve fund; but, after all, what would our descendants do when they

got the building but have to keep on adding to another reserve fund?

However, the Council and the Finance Committee have felt that we should spend no more money than is received as annual income, and the College should feel very grateful to the Finance Committee, and especially to its Chairman, Dr. O. H. Perry Pepper, for the way they have improved the finances of the College, and for balancing the budget. I regret very much that Dr. Pepper feels unable to continue as Chairman of the Finance Committee. I want to thank him personally for the help he has been to me.

The property at Thirteenth and Locust Streets continues as a source of worry because, with an assessed value of $147,700 and a $100,000 appraised value, it yields us annually a net return of only $1940, after taxes are deducted. The College received during the past year an offer of $150,000 for this property. Ordinarily we would have been glad to accept this amount, but the offer was hedged about with terms which seemed to our advisers to offer an unsafe bargain and the negotiations were therefore dropped.

The prime purpose of the founding of the College, one hundred and fifty years ago, was the gathering together of a band of physicians to exchange views on medicine. As time passed we began to accumulate books until, today, with its huge library, the College would seem to serve its most important function in the maintenance and expansion of this library. The report of the Library Committee will be printed and there is no need here to tell you of the number of our books and pamphlets. Readers and workers in the library are about the same in number as last year and this merely bespeaks a fairly constant level of literary output in this city.

It is good discipline for the younger men to search the literature for that which they need in the writing of papers. They attain an historical background and also may find that a new discovery was known before. Also, as Tyson said in his Presidential Address in 1909, "even to lounge in an atmosphere of books is uplifting and more than once has stimulated literary thought and literary research." But many times literary research is difficult and help is needed, particularly with foreign languages. We have in the library as semi-official research assistant our Mrs. Moore;

but her services are not used as frequently as they should be and it might be worth while to study this service and see how it can be developed to the best advantage. It may be that, also, it would be more useful to keep reprints unbound, well classified, and available as a "package library."

There is no pressing problem in the library except, of course, the slimness of our budget. Many books otherwise unobtainable have been added through the generosity of the "Friends of the Library," the unofficial organization founded and inspired by Dr. Burr. I would especially commend the *Fugitive Leaves,* those delightful little sheets worked up by our librarian, Dr. McDaniel, the excellence of which was the stimulus that led the Council and its Publication Committee to consider enlarging the TRANSACTIONS so that they could be included, and thus gain wider recognition, but also with the hope that a greater interest would be created in books as books and in phases of medical history.

The Fellows are reminded of the frequent exhibitions of books in the periodicals room, the numerous study rooms, the modern photostat. Indeed, we can boast of a completely functioning medical library.

In 1933, the Publication Committee changed the format of the TRANSACTIONS, and since then the volumes have been issued each year in two numbers, unbound. This effected a considerable saving to the College. It seems worth while, however, to reconsider this position and enlarge our TRANSACTIONS so that they would be better worth while to the Fellows and more appreciated by exchange institutions. Roughly, we have four sources for material, the papers or addresses given at the Stated Meetings, the papers read before the Sections, Memoirs, and literary studies such as the *Fugitive Leaves.* With due regard for the fact that most of the papers read will be published in current medical journals, it does seem that the Fellows would appreciate reading the more instructive of the papers read at the Stated Meetings and full abstracts of an occasional unusual paper read before the Sections. We should publish the memoirs not only out of respect for our deceased colleagues, but also because of their historical interest.

The College building is in fair condition. One cannot expect more, in view of the limited budget allowed the Hall Committee. When the Nurses' Directory was closed we had vacant the large

room on the right of the entrance and the suite upstairs. The latter is now used by the assistant superintendent. The first-floor room seems appropriate as a place where the Council may meet, a place for the dinners given before the meetings, and for other occasions. At present it has been termed the President's Room. It might be called the "Board Room." The expense of decorating and furnishing this room will be considerable and we have felt that the funds of the College should not be used for the purpose. Dr. Burr has solved the problem by suggesting that the expenses might be met by unsolicited donations and has started the fund by a contribution of two hundred dollars. Dr. Stengel, Dr. Riesman and others * have added to this sufficiently to enable us to start the painting and installation of a hardwood floor. We hope that other Fellows will respond, so that hangings and furniture may be purchased. Part of the College Collections will be installed in an alcove on the east wall of this room.

The Council, after mature deliberation, has appointed an assistant superintendent to look after the physical part of the building. He lives in the building, thus ensuring a greater degree of care of our possessions. Certain improvements have been effected, such as the acquisition of an amplifying system and motion picture projector, the latter made possible by the generosity of Dr. Burr.

We were fortunate in having Mrs. Stengel assume responsibility for the appearance of the garden. The ladies have completed the long-cherished project of making it an herb garden.

The Committees on the Mütter Museum and the College Collections report a number of additional gifts to enhance the collections. Both of these collections have their greater usefulness from the historical point of view and perhaps certain studies of them may be stimulated and published in our TRANSACTIONS.

The relation of the College to civic affairs has been difficult to solve. I hope that we can study, during the coming year, into just what place the College should fit. Of course, we are always ready to act in any advisory capacity; but how far shall we take the initiative? I feel that the College of Physicians should at least be placed in a position of adviser to the Executive of the city in matters concerning sanitation and health.

* Including the President.—[Editor's note.]

We have a Committee on Public Health, Preventive Medicine and Public Relations. It has seemed to me that this Committee would do better if it were composed of five Fellows in place of three, and, accordingly, I have had an amendment introduced at this meeting to take care of this matter. This Committee of the Council should effect a hookup with the Section on Public Health, Preventive and Industrial Medicine, so that they would work with the Executive Committee of the latter and stimulate the Section to have programs along certain definite lines, and the Committee working with the Council could attend to the Public Relations. To this Committee should be referred matters of medical economics if they arise. I might state, parenthetically, at this time, that the fear of socialized medicine is fast disappearing; but the matter of contract practice in its many forms is going to be a difficult thing to solve.

The attendance at the four meetings of the Section on Public Health was fifty, one hundred and five, seventy-five, and forty, respectively. It seems to me that in an institution such as this, any total attendance of less than one hundred shows lack of interest in the program. It is my hope that the officers of this Section will meet with the Committee of the College and work out a program, beginning with the October meeting of next year.

One special matter, not relating to the Committee, is that of the Alvarenga Prize. Formerly, we placed in medical journals an announcement that the prize was offered for an original article deemed the best of those submitted. After advice from legal counsel, we have changed the formula so that now the prize will be conferred by the College of Physicians each year on July 14 (Alvarenga's birthday), "upon the author of the best memorial or unpublished work on any branch of medicine which may be deemed worthy of the prize." Our Alvarenga Prize Committee has now a much harder job than formerly, when it only had to look over a number of submitted essays.

Finally, I should mention the Sesqui-Centennial Anniversary of the founding of the College, the celebration of which was held May 14–15, 1937, and I hope that all of you read the supplement to Volume Four of the TRANSACTIONS, issued last fall, which described the whole affair. The papers of our guests were well worth reading. In spite of the inclement weather a large audience was in attendance on the afternoon of Friday, May 14, and on that

evening. At the dinner held Saturday evening, May 15, 1937, for the Fellows, 268 were in attendance. You may be interested to know that, after paying all bills, there was a balance of $1148.26 from the Fellows' subscriptions. By vote of Council this was transferred, partly to the library, and partly to the Publication Committee.

And so I can report that the College has prospered during the past year. It faces a new year with a balanced budget and high hopes for the future. The College is indebted to the Officers, the Council, and the Committees for hard work done in its service.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE: 1937

Mr. President: The Library Committee submits herewith, in accordance with the By-laws of the College, its Report for the year 1937:*

That mythical creature, the careful reader of annual reports, would quickly observe, as he read on below, that our "Inventory" is couched in somewhat different terms from those which long served it. There are many signs in the heavens—reflected, terrestrially, in the shape of national and international committees on standardization of library statistics—to indicate that the ruggedly individualistic statistical standards now in use by libraries must join the "collective." It is obvious that the single standard must be applied to library statistics, if these are to have any meaning in a society which the scientists have largely won over to their articles of faith. As the "control" is a requisite for certain types of scientific experimentation, so has it come to be regarded also in the proper evaluation of library statistics. Acknowledging the inevitable as proper, and despite the present lack of a single, commonly-accepted standard, as well as the imponderables which never can be made to yield to statistics, we have adopted below elementary terms and definitions which, it is hoped, may contribute to a more rational exposition of the library's current status. The unaccustomed application of realism almost invariably results in real or seeming deflation; but statistics, vague and characterless in the unsupported region of the upper air, increase in stature and communicability as they come to earth.

Libraries commonly base the analysis of their holdings on a distinction between the bound and the unbound volume, the "volume" being sometimes broken down into the classifications "book" and "periodical." Considered separately is a usually ill-defined class of holdings called the "pamphlet." Now, the word "volume" is susceptible of a number of bibliographic in-

* I.e., October 16, 1936–October 15, 1937. The Annual Reports from this library have customarily been based on the corresponding yearly period.

terpretations. It may be accepted, in dictionary (Oxford) terms, as a "set of printed sheets bound together usually within a cover and containing part of a book or one or more books." But this definition is inadequate for library use. It seems to be of importance to us to have it stated whether the "set of sheets bound together" is, or is not, "within a cover." Then, what of the manuscript or other non-printed matter? Is it not, even when "bound," to be regarded as a "volume"? What distinguishes the lowly pamphlet (and what medical library would not sacrifice a goodly number of its "volumes" for, say, the Parkinson "Essay on the shaking palsy"?) from the exalted "volume"? What, also, constitutes a "cover" or "binding"? Some libraries refuse to admit to their "bound" class the paper-covered "volume"; others do not draw so fine a distinction. What profiteth it, in other words, for a library to announce that it contains 200 or 200,000 bound volumes, unless there be a control in the form of a commonly-accepted use of the terms, or, at least, a statement of their intended implications in the given instance?

There exists a common denominator of sorts in the term "accessioned," an "accessioned" item being one that is individually registered in a special "accession book," from which it derives an "accession number." Though the term is no less reprehensible than is "bound volume" in other respects, it at least possesses the indispensable attribute of a single, almost universally understood definition. If there is as yet no general agreement as to what should be accessioned (a fundamental agreement which must be reached, if even this distinction is to mean very much), there can be little doubt that the great majority of professional libraries make a basic distinction, easily reached, between their accessioned and unaccessioned material, the former generally being taken as the crude measure of the value of the library's collection. Although "accession" customarily implies an item within covers, it does not at present uniformly define or prescribe the physical make-up of the covers, or, for that matter, the contents of the item itself. It is a pusillanimous criterion, at the least; at best, the only nearly unequivocal statistical distinction employed by professional libraries. For the word "volume," which requires, but seldom receives, definition, it is possible to substitute the term "item," which, being less explicit and denotative, is more likely to receive the necessary definition.

We recognize, first, that in this library, though every item bound in more durable material than paper (but, also, a number in paper covers) is accessioned, the act of accessioning nevertheless is a specific stamp of value; because every unbound pamphlet or other item that seems to us to be of permanent interest or value we bind and then accession. Though the value of the stamp is thus vitiated somewhat by the automatic accessioning of all the more durably bound items, the accessioning itself remains the one definite class-distinction that we regularly make on a large scale. For these reasons, therefore, we have adopted as our primary distinction that between accessioned and unaccessioned items, employing the latter term in preference to the word "volumes." We have, however, defined below, in the Inventory, the classes of material we intend to cover, and, in one and another added detail or definition, have sought to leave impressed on the synopsis the comforting features of sweet clarity.

The statistical methods employed in listing current periodical publications likewise require clarification and standardization. As may be seen below, we have extended to this department the attempt to regularize our figures. There are other problems connected with the annual listing of these publications that remain to be solved by libraries acting in concert.

In this present exercise, we have been acutely conscious of the essential absurdity of gauging the contents of libraries by mathematical measurements. It may be that, at a future time, there will be devised some now unimaginable, four-dimensional, means of measuring a library's intellectual contents. Until then, we shall have to abide with the statistics of materialism, making them, however, as comprehensive, generally applicable, and reasonable as we can.

Microphotography in its application to the library—another advance whose shadow grows constantly larger—we have dutifully re-examined, but with mixed feelings. There can, however, be no questioning that the microfilm apparatus will, before long, be accepted as an indispensable part of every research library's equipment. At the moment, pending anticipated important developments in the apparatus, as well as possible co-operative action in this community, we watch and wait.

Having bent the knee to posterity in our preceding remarks, we direct our attention now to the still warm corpus of the immediate past. And find, as we do so, that the proper physiological changes have generally taken place. The number of purchases of books and periodicals, for instance, fortunately increased; and so did the number of readers. It is difficult, however, to find an accurate curve for the latter, since our periods of summer closing vary from year to year (according to the need, and the funds available, for repairs to the building), as also have varied in recent years the number of evening openings. Though we were closed a little longer this summer than in the one next preceding, the Friday evening openings were restored, beginning in February. The attendance during the summer was markedly less than that attained in the same period last year.

The College's celebration, in May, of its 150th anniversary found the library, quite naturally, the scene of much activity. Perhaps only more apparent than usual was a general recognition of the rôle the library had played in the College's history. There is reason to hope that the pride so clearly manifested then will continue to be translated from a passive into an active force.

Inventory

	1937	*1936*
Total number of accessioned items [1]	147,991	145,517

	1937	*1936*
Incunabula	417	411
Manuscripts	517	510
Other items [2]	147,087	144,596
	147,991	145,517

	1937	*1936*
Total number of unaccessioned items [3]	302,885	297,575

[1] An accessioned item may be any kind of graphic material that is kept within covers, whether these be made commercially or in the library, of paper or of more durable material. The accessioned item might comprise, for instance, part of a book, or one or more books; a complete part of a periodical volume, or one or more complete periodical volumes; reports, pamphlets, or theses, single or collected; an atlas or photograph album.

[2] Including 17 rare books (as compared with 34 last year), but not the 6 incunabula, acquired during the year. These are separately listed in the Appendix to this Report.

[3] While the accessioned items contain some material in paper covers, it should be noted that many Reports and Transactions, pamphlets, and theses, also paper-covered, are not accessioned, but might be at any time, if any intrinsic reason for so doing should present itself.

	1937	*1936*
Reports and Transactions	25,310	25,272
Periodicals "reserve" (volumes more or less complete)	4,576	4,556
More or less complete volumes of other periodicals not regularly received	3,132	3,105
Pamphlets (less than 100 pages)	232,475	230,729
	302,885	297,575

Total number of accessioned and unaccessioned items	450,846	443,092
Total number of current periodical publications regularly received	1,151	1,142 [4]
Duplicate books	11,692	11,158
Portraits [5]	33,514	31,537

Distribution of This Material [6]

	Bound	*Unbound*	*Total*
General Library (including the Lewis Library)	143,795	302,851	446,646
On permanent deposit:			
Gross Library	3,786	4	3,790
Library of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia	217	0	217
Mütter Museum [7]	193	0	193
	147,991	302,855	450,846

Current Periodicals

Periodicals regularly received in the library number 1,151 titles.

The following tabulation lists these by the country (or geographical region) of their origin, some being grouped together because of community of language:

	Purchase	*Exchange*	*Gratis*	*Total*
1. American (United States)	134	70	186	390
2. Australia and New Zealand	1	5	2	8
3. Belgium	10	5	1	16
4. British Isles (Great Britain and Ireland)	77	24	8	109
5. Canada and Nova Scotia	2	6	6	14
6. Cuba and Porto Rico	0	6	3	9
7. France and Colonies	118	21	9	148
8. Germany and Austria	175	5	2	182
9. India and Ceylon	3	8	2	13
10. Italy	68	21	3	92
11. Japan, Korea, Manchuria	6	20	6	32
12. Mexico and Guatemala	0	6	1	7
13. Netherlands and Colonies	7	0	3	10

[4] Revised from the figure given in the 1936 Report.

[5] Including 98 oil and 284 other framed portraits in the care of the Committee on College Collections. The count of portraits represents the number of entries on the cards in the portrait catalogue. The entries represent, in turn, both separate portraits and those in books.

[6] It has been found not feasible to attempt here the re-classification into accessioned and unaccessioned items.

[7] The books of the Mütter Museum are not permitted to be removed from the College building.

14. Russia	1	8	1	10
15. Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden)	15	7	0	22
16. South America	4	27	14	45
17. Spain	0	1	1	2
18. Switzerland	10	1	1	12
19. Miscellaneous (fewer than six each: British Africa, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Lithuania, Palestine, Philippine Islands, Poland, Roumania, Syria)	4	21	5	30
Totals, 1937	635	262	254	1,151
Totals, 1936	604	260	390	1,254

The reduction in this year's total, compared with the figure for 1936, is only an apparent one, confined to the class of journals received gratis. In previous years the report has included more than 100 such journals (139 in 1936) that were not, in strict sense, received regularly and currently. During the past year, one or more numbers of 173 various journals in this category were added to the files. If these had been included in the total for 1937, there would be an apparent increase of 70 over the total for 1936. The actual increase may be given, approximately, as 34—that being the difference between the number of new journals (regularly received) and the number of journals whose receipt lapsed or which ceased publication during the past year. No exact accounting can be given so long as serials issued annually (or even less frequently) are included in the same census with periodical publications appearing anywhere from twice to 104 times each year.

New Titles added during the year numbered 79: 49, by purchase; 14, in exchange; 16, gratis. There was lapse of receipt, or discontinuance of publication, of 45 periodicals formerly current—12 of them published in Spain.

Number of separate issues received and filed: 13,992 (exclusive of duplicates, which numbered 6,397). Of the former number, 1,343 were scattered issues received from Fellows and other donors; 116 others of these were missing back numbers, supplied by publishers or editors in response to claims, completing 30 volumes, and partly completing 8 other volumes.

Back files of 46 publications were purchased: 298 complete volumes; and 221 separate issues, completing (or partly completing) 70 other volumes.

The number of visitors to the Periodicals Room during the year was (approximately) 5,600.

Readers' Use of the Library

Number of visitors:

	1937	1936	Visitors 1937	Visitors 1936	Fellows 1937	Fellows 1936	Total 1937	Total 1936
Days	(290)	(291)	8,842	8,730	2,041	2,185	10,883	10,913
Evenings	(62)	(36)	1,018	606	162	154	1,180	760
			9,860	9,336	2,203	2,339	12,063	11,673

We were able to resume, beginning in February, the Friday evening opening, supplementing that of Wednesday, and indulge the hope that in the future it will be possible to increase, rather than decrease, those evening hours.

Circulation of books:

	1937	1936
Number of volumes taken out	6,333	6,975
Number of volumes consulted in the library	48,572	45,373

The number of books "consulted in the library" includes only those supplied on demand. Readers have access to the bound volumes of periodicals and works of reference kept on the shelves in the Reading Room, and the Fellows of the College have access to the book stacks. There are, therefore, many volumes consulted of which no accurate record can be kept.

Inter-library Loans:

The library has sent bound volumes on inter-library loan to nine libraries, representing seven states in the Union, and has borrowed on the same terms from three.

Use of the Study Rooms:

Number of volumes used in these rooms during the year, 1,415 (1936: 989).

The use of the study rooms changed somewhat in character, fewer of the rooms being engaged for long periods, more being used on a day-by-day basis.

Photostats:

183 prints have been furnished to Fellows; 370 prints to other than Fellows; 1,641 prints to the library. The last include two incunabula (bringing the total of photostated incunabula to 311), portraits, copies of rare books on loan, etc.

Acquisitions and Accessions

Received from all sources:

1937: 3,214 volumes (including 177 unbound reports and 561 duplicates); 2,741 pamphlets; 5,181 theses; 20,389 numbers of various journals.

1936: 3,160 volumes (including 388 unbound reports and 1,054 duplicates).

Accessions:

1937: 2,476 volumes (1,538 by purchase; 554 by gift; 384 by exchange). (Books, 782; Periodicals, 1,694.)

1936: 1,718 volumes (719 by purchase; 590 by gift; 409 by exchange). (Books, 859; Periodicals, 859.)

Donations:

The individual donors for the past year number 316 (1936: 323).

The library is indebted for large gifts of books, pamphlets and unbound periodicals to the following donors: Drs. H. B. Allyn, J. M. Anders,* E. J. G. Beardsley; Biological Abstracts; P. Blakiston's Son & Co.; Drs. W. Brinton,* C. W. Burr, B. Chance, A. A. Eshner, L. F. Flick, J. H. Gibbon, R. M. Goepp, J. P. C. Griffith; Medical Library Association Exchange; Drs. E. B. Krumbhaar, W. Krusen, M. A. Lindauer; J. B. Lippincott Co.; Drs. D. Longaker, C. C. Norris, F. D. Patterson, D. Riesman; W. B. Saunders Co.; Drs. A. C. Sautter, G. E. de Schweinitz, J. D. Seiberling, S. R. Skillern, J. H. Stokes, J. A. Sweeney; University of Pennsylvania Library; Drs. J. Walsh, M. P. Warmuth, P. Fraley Wells,* W. Zentmayer.

Various publishing houses have presented volumes as follows: P. Blakiston's Son & Co., 5; F. A. Davis Co., 21; Lea and Febiger, 18; J. B. Lippincott Co., 21; W. B. Saunders Co., 56.

Seventeen volumes were presented by the following authors or editors: C. S. Butler, F. Friedenwald, J. Fulton, R. C. Holcomb, H. W. Jones, M. Lautman, J. B. Maple, H. W. Orr, A. H. Peacock, V. Petrullo, H. Rattner, M. R. Rinehart, T. H. Shastid, A. M. Sindoni, J. M. Thorington, E. Weiss.

* Estate.

Exchanges

Copies of the Transactions to the number of 344 were sent either as gifts or in exchange for 316 publications of other organizations.

We have sent two distributions of books or journals on exchange account. The library has, however, received eleven such distributions (through the Medical Library Association), which aided materially the constant effort to complete our files.

Theses and dissertations to the number of 4,168 have been received from the following European Schools of Medicine with which we exchange publications at the present time: Universities of Amsterdam, Basle, Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Cologne, Erlangen, Geneva, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Lausanne, Leiden, Leipzig, Liège, Louvain, Marburg, Paris, Rostock, Tübingen, Uppsala, and Würzburg.

Work of the Cataloguers

Number of works classified, shelf-listed, and for which cards were filed	565
Cards typewritten, examined and filed	9,330
Other cards altered and filed	10,340
Pamphlets and reprints subject-headed and arranged alphabetically by subject, and by author under the subject	1,662

Summary of Expenditures from the Funds

Endowed Library Funds

Henrietta Rush Fales Baker Fund	$ 274.50
Luther S. Bent Fund	61.61
William T. Carter Fund	158.00
Gerardus Clarkson Fund	41.30
Francis X. Dercum Fund	256.39
Louis A. Duhring Book Fund	177.06
Augustus A. Eshner Fund	281.93
John D. Griscom Fund	309.42
Samuel D. Gross Fund	58.02
Richard H. Harte Fund	302.33
Charles T. Hunter Fund	4.32
William F. Jenks Fund	214.79
Oliver A. Judson Fund	42.74
William V. and John M. Keating Fund	61.91
William W. Keen Fund	239.84
Henry Leffman Trust Fund	620.78
Library Endowment Fund	712.35
Horace Magee Memorial Fund	758.19
J. Ewing Mears Fund	322.39
Charles K. Mills Fund	16.26
Weir Mitchell Fund	177.21
E. E. Montgomery Fund	126.64
John H. Musser Fund	32.62
Elizabeth K. Newcomet Fund	55.35
William F. Norris Fund	225.84
Charles A. Oliver Fund	32.14
Philadelphia Medical Society Fund	32.25
Lewis Rodman Fund	305.47
Douglas Stockton Warren Fund	143.78
John F. Weightman Fund	23.32
J. William White Fund	511.90
Caspar Wistar Fund	193.35

George B. Wood Fund	441.91
S. Lewis Ziegler Fund	244.35
Library General Account (Consisting of incomes from the Binding Fund, Catalogue Endowment Fund, Duhring Library Fund, and Morris Longstreth Fund)	22,364.48

Miscellaneous Activities

Exhibitions. For the Anniversary Celebration, the library had on display thirty-odd first editions of major medical classics, beginning with the work of Celsus and culminating with that of Roentgen, the latter, though not strictly medical, being included for its incalculable influence on the development of medicine. Medical historiography was traced in a series of exhibitions, again beginning with Celsus, and concluding with contemporary works. Another exhibition, apparently much appreciated, was devoted to the history of the Public Health movement and of preventive medicine.

Student-Aid Workers. During the first half of the year we were again fortunate in having a number of medical students working on various projects. In addition to those which were listed in our last Report, and which were carried on this year, a cross-check was made of periodicals listed in the *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus* with our own list of current periodicals. Several large files of autograph material, a recent gift of Dr. E. B. Krumbhaar, were indexed, and reference cards added to our autograph catalogue.

Book-Preservation. During the year all the books and periodicals with whole- or part-leather covers, with the exception of those done the preceding year, were cleaned and oiled by professional workers in this field. Though the expense was not inconsiderable, it is felt that the project was an essential need, because of the condition of the books as revealed in a previous survey.

Improvements in Equipment. Two lighting insufficiencies were ameliorated; the reflectors over the catalogue drawers were extended farther forward, thus throwing greater light on the lower drawers; the *Quarterly Cumulative* table at the west end of the Reading Room was provided with much-needed lamps. The walls and ceiling of this room were washed, and those of the Periodicals Room repainted. The librarian's office was completely re-conditioned, immeasurably improving the appearance

of the room and, at the same time, providing much-needed additional book, and other, space.

Extra-mural. Information as to the library's acquisition of new and old books was furnished, as usual, by the *Booklist* and the *Fugitive Leaves.* An additional *Booklist* was sent out at the end of June in a first attempt to bridge the long gap in this publication between the first of May and the end of September. The librarian served as editor of the *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association,* as well as on the Executive Committee of the same Association; read a paper at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of the History of Medicine, and talked before two local medical societies; contributed several book reviews and notes to medical periodicals.

Staff Change. After 19 years of service to the library, Miss Ruth Lippincott, assistant cataloguer, resigned as of September 1, carrying with her into well-earned retirement the best wishes of her colleagues and many of the library's readers. Miss Lucy Fry now occupies Miss Lippincott's former position.

Friends of the Library. No Annual Report of the library in these days would be complete, if it did not contain a grateful tribute to the unflagging interest and support of Dr. Charles W. Burr and his good companions, the Friends of the Library. To them the library owes in largest measure the maintenance of one of its noblest traditions—that of cultivating the scholarly physician. Dr. Burr's Report for the year appears elsewhere. Here, we draw from it only the suggestion that the steady increase in the number of "Friends" is a very pleasant note on which to close an Annual Report.

W. B. McDaniel, 2d,
Librarian

Approved:
David Riesman, M.D.,
Chairman

APPENDIX TO THE LIBRARY REPORT

Acquisitions of Incunabula and Other Works of Special Interest

Where the source is not specified, it may be assumed that the book was purchased from the Library's Fund for Rare Books. A single asterisk indicates that the edition, a double asterisk that the title, is not listed in the Index-catalogue of the Army Medical Library.

Incunabula

These books (excepting the Almanac) were noticed in the *Fugitive Leaves,* XVII (April, 1937).

**Antoninus Florentinus. Confessionale (Defecerunt). (Esslingen), Conrad Fyner, n.d. (not after 1474). G. W. 2092; Hain 1171.

Gift of the Friends of the Library.

*Barbarus, Hermolaus. Castigationes Plinianae. Cremona, C. a Darleriis, 1495. G. W. 3342; Hain 2423; Klebs 143.3.

Gift of the Friends of the Library.

**Burlaeus, Gualtherus. De intensione et remissione formarum. Jacobus de Forlivio. De intensione et remissione formarum. Albertus de Saxonia. Tractatus proportionum. Venice, O. Scotus, 1406. G. W. 5780; Hain 4141; Klebs 233.1.

**Cato. Disticha de moribus. Strassburg (M. Flach), 1487. G. W. 6286; Hain 4721.

Gift of the Friends of the Library.

*Martius, Galeottus. De homine. Milan, P. Mantegatiis, 1490. Hain 7434; Klebs 670.3.

**Almanac for the year 1494, in German. [Nuremberg, Hochfeder.] G. W. 1491.

Gift of E. B. Krumbhaar, M.D.

Two fragments of the broadside—upper right and lower left halves. Our only example of this type of publication, one which has a recognized application to the history of medicine.

Other Works of Special Interest

**Caldani, Floriano. Opuscula anatomica. Padua, Penada, 1803.

Four essays: 1. On the cribrose tunic of the urinary bladder; 2. On the seminal vesicles; 3. On the decussation of the optic nerves; 4. Anatomical observations delivered in the Padua Academy, March 17, 1796. Four plates (each with several figures) illustrating the text.

The magnificent anatomical atlas which the Caldanis (Leopold and this nephew, Floriano) published in four volumes, 1803–1813, "Comprised the best anatomic representations of past periods." Floriano published several smaller works on his own, all of them now rare. These are the only ones in this library.

Essays on the bilious fever: containing the different opinions of those eminent physicians John Williams and Parker Bennet, of Jamaica; which was the cause of a duel, and terminated in the death of both. Jamaica, Printed: London, Reprinted: 1752.

Gift of William Pepper, M.D.

We do not know the date of the original publication of Dr. Bennet's attack on Dr. Williams' Essay. The latter was printed at Jamaica in 1750 and the library has a copy of that original edition. The present little volume brings together apparently all the major articles in the controversy, including epistles in verse and prose addressed by each of the actors in the drama to the other—another interesting, if tragic, record of the passions which the dispute over yellow fever aroused in so many medical circles.

Eyssonius, H. Tractatus anatomicus et medicus de ossibus infantis. . . . Accessit Volcheri Coiteri eorundem ossium historia. Groningen, Cöllen, 1659. [See: *Fugitive Leaves*, XVIII (September, 1937).]

Gift of the Friends of the Library.

*Goethe, J. W. von. Versuch die metamorphose der pflanzen zu erklären. Gotha, Ettinger, 1790. [See: *Fugitive Leaves*, XVIII (September, 1937).]

Gift of the Friends of the Library.

**Gruner, Chr. Gottfried. Gedanken von der arzneiwissenschaft und den aerzten. Breslau, Korn (der älter), 1772.

The reflections of a great and learned medical teacher on such subjects as the benefit and necessity of medicine in well-governed states; the

established systems of medicine and their advantages; the enemies of medicine [i.e. those who have written against it]; the learning which a true physician must have; the deficiencies of the schools, as well as Boards of Health, in respect of medical knowledge, and how to overcome them; the characteristics of a good and of a bad physician; surgeons, midwives, apothecaries, their sciences and duties; men's prejudices and abuses in respect of their health; the religion of the physician.

Hermetic museum, The, restored and enlarged. 2 vols. London, Elliott, 1893. [See: *Fugitive Leaves,* XVII (April, 1937).]

Hoffmann, Friedrich. Medicus politicus sive Regulae prudentiae secundum quas medicus juvenis studia sua et vitae rationem dirigere debet, si famam sibi felicemque praxin et cito acquirere et conservare cupit. Leyden, Ph. Bonk—Halle, 1746.

This is, in a sense, the testament of one of the greatest medical men of the 18th century, written at the end of a long and brilliant career, and with the purpose of guiding the young medical man to success and happiness in his life work.

Mexicana Medica.

These books, gifts of the Friends of the Library, were noticed in the *Fugitive Leaves,* XIX (October, 1937).

*Esteyneffer, Hermano Juan de. Florilegio medicinal de todas las enfermedades (Medical anthology of all the diseases). Mexico, Herederos de J. J. Guillena Carrascoso, 1712.

*Hernandez, Francisco. Quatro libros de la naturaleza y virtudes de las plantas y animales . . . (Four books on the nature and virtues of plants and animals . . .). Mexico, Davalos, 1615.

**Lopez, Gregorio. Tesoro de medicinas para diversas enfermedades (Treasury of medicine for various diseases). "3 ed." Madrid, Imprenta de Musica, 1708.

**Malpica, Joseph Francisco de. Alexipharmaco de la salud (Antidotary of health). Mexico, Colegio Real de San Ildefonso, 1751.

**Salgado, Marcus Josephus. Cursus medicus Mexicanus (Mexican course in medicine). Mexico, Haeredes viduae Michaelis de Rivera, 1727.

**Norris, William H. Certificates of the cures of cancers and cancerous affections, performed by . . . on citizens of the

United States, chiefly resident in Philadelphia, to whom further references can be made. Phila., Rakestraw, 1839.

Gift of Haverford College, through its librarian, Professor Dean P. Lockwood.

This is, obviously, a document for the student of the disreputable in the history of medicine. Mr. Norris' proprietary "cure" was a plaster, of which, it need hardly be added, no specific details are presented.

Rhazes. De ratione curandi pestilentiam. Alexander Benedictus. De pestilenti febre. Paris, S. Silvius, 1528.

Struppius, Joachim. [Four works, bound together.] **1. Sitopotiamatechnia. Antidotarii antitrimastigi, id est, Medelae trium extremorum Dei flagellorum, Libri 1, Adumbratio, Qui est de corporali nec non Spirituali Anchora/Famis, Sitis, Valetudinisque mortalium. Durch Gottessegen newe Speisskammer und speisskeller in vorstehenden hungers nöten/ Landstheuwerungen und Kriegssläufften Sampt anmütiger Hausapotecken und Kuchenartzney. Dergleichen niemals vorhin publiciert worden. Una cum Corollario oeconomico perutili . . . 4 p. ff., 143 ff., 4 ff. [Frankfort, M. Lechler], 1574.

2. Consensus celebriorum medicorum, historicorum, et philosophorum, super . . . quibusdam Medicinis . . . primumque super Mumia eique cognatis . . . olim usitatissimis. Frankfort, [N. Bassaeus], 1574.

**3. Nützliche Reformation zu guter gesundheit/und Christlicher Ordnung/Sampt hierzu dienlichen erinnerungen/ waser gestalt es an allen örtten/wie auch allhier/zur Seelen und Leibes wolhfarth etc. löblichen und nützlichen zuhalten . . . 11 p. ff., 32 ff., 1 f. Frankfort, [J. Fabricius & M. Lechler], 1573.

*4. Consens der fürnemsten/beide Alten unnd Newen Historienschreiber/auch Medicorum, . . . von der rechsten warhaften Mumia. . . . [4 ff.] Frankfort, [J. Schmidt], 1574.

Gift of Charles W. Burr, M.D.

The first of these rare tracts, with its pretentious title-page in Greek, Latin, and German, after some thirty-odd pages of often extremely theological preparation, becomes the house-dispensary which the German section of the title-page advertises—a handbook for use in times of war and famine.

The consensus of medical, historical, and philosophical opinion on the nature and virtues of mummy (Tract Two) reconstructs for us a use of one of the less fastidious medicaments, which endured through the Middle Ages and even well into the 18th Century, despite the great Paré, who denounced its general use less than a decade after the printing of this tract. The drug derived originally from asphaltum or bitumen, apparently, the latter supposedly used by the Egyptians for embalming. From this use, mummies themselves came to be the chief source of supply. As Strueppe and Paré witness, there was no unanimity of opinion in Europe concerning the true mummy, and this state of affairs the apothecaries were not loath to capitalize. The verso of the last page contains a full-page woodcut of an Egyptian mummy.

Tract Four is a very much abbreviated résumé, in the vernacular, of Tract Two, and has the same illustration. The author is indicated on the title-page only by the initials: J. S. V. G. D.; which, without doubt, are intended to suggest: Joachim Struppius von Gelnhausen Doctor.

Tract Three will be counted the most important of the group; for it is the first edition of what may be the earliest monograph on municipal hygiene. Included are chapters on the inspection and regulation of apothecaries and hospitals, on purification of the air and the water supply, on the care of lepers. The author reveals himself, again, in another chapter, as being extremely bigoted on the religious and racial questions which figure so prominently and unhappily, from the point of view largely held elsewhere, in the lives of his countrymen today.

Joachim Strueppe (1530–1606) studied medicine at Marburg and Wittenberg; was tutor to various members of the nobility (including Friedrich IV); practiced medicine in Friedberg, Frankfurt a. M., and Darmstadt; was personal physician to the Countess Palatine, and librarian, at Heidelberg; became blind in 1587 and died in great poverty some twenty years later. His medical ordinances (Tract Three) were apparently officially adopted. There can be little doubt, from the evidence of these rare works (which might profitably be studied and commented upon), that Strueppe was a man of some learning and that he is an interesting, if not very attractive, by-product of the post-Reformation days in Germany.

Swan, Joseph. Observations on some points relating to the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the nervous system. London, Longman, Hurst, etc., 1822.

Gift of Charles W. Burr, M.D.

Trained primarily as a surgeon, Swan's chief interest and productivity lay in the field of anatomy, in which he published a number of prize-winning studies. His post as surgeon to the Lincoln County Hospital providing him with insufficient subjects for dissection, his friend, Sir Astley Cooper, according to Sir D'Arcy Power, sent Swan every Christmas a large hamper labelled, "glass, with care"; in the hamper was a well-selected human subject. Swan's retiring and modest disposition, Power suggests, is perhaps chiefly to be blamed for the belated recognition of the value of his work.

*Taylor, John. Spiegazione d'un trattato universale sulla natura,

e sulla cura delle malattie degl' occhi, e sulle parti che gli circondano. Venice, Pitteri, 1754.

Gift of Burton Chance, M.D.

The "Chevalier" Taylor was one of the most notorious of the English quacks of the 18th Century. Though he was the possessor of medical degrees from the Universities of Basle, Liège, and Cologne, as well as oculist to George II, he was by temperament and practice a barnstormer, traveling ceaselessly throughout Europe. He published prolifically and in several languages. It may be noted that on the title-page of this little treatise the Chevalier is credited with being medical oculist to His Imperial Majesty of Rome, the Kings of England and Poland, the Elector of Saxony, the Kings of Denmark and Sweden and to "practically all the principal sovereigns of Europe"; more interesting still, is the fact that the book is dedicated to Morgagni, in grateful memory of the attention which that great professor bestowed upon the author.

Manuscripts

Proud, Robert. "Observata in Philadelphia." 1799–1804.

Gift of William Pepper, M.D.

1. "On part of a publication in Fenno's paper [presumably the *Gazette of the United States* published by John Fenno and, later, his son], Philadelphia, May 1, 1799, respecting what is there called the *Yellow Fever.*"
2. "Of the *Plague* of Athens, from the Greek of Thucydides."
3. "Of the great pestilence thro the world, in the 6th Century etc., from the Latin of Dr. Freind's Historia Medicinae."

We find this famous American educator and historian, at the age of 70 and more, still translating from the Greek and Latin and, at the same time, maintaining an interest in medicine, which, as a youth, he had studied under the influence of his relative, the celebrated Dr. John Fothergill of London.

[Recipe for an elixir for longevity; attributed to the Swedish physician, Ivervex.] 18th-cent. manuscript in French. 3 pp.

Gift of E. B. Krumbhaar, M.D.

The introduction of the manuscript reads (in translation): "Recipe of the famous Doctor Ivervex [incorrectly read by the book-dealer as 'Suewes'], Swedish physician, found among his papers after his death at the age of 104, his mother [having reached the age] of 101, his father, 112, and his great-grandfather, 130, through the daily use of 7 drops of this elixir in 14 drops of the following liquids—to wit, white wine, tea, coffee, tisane, broth for invalids—and never in hard water."

Apropos of Swedish longevity, Harcouet de Longeville, in his "Histoire des personnes qui ont vecu plusieurs siècles," Paris, 1715, p. 214 (translated as "Long livers," etc., by Eugenius Philalethes, F.R.S. [né Robert Samber, not Thomas Vaughan], London, 1722), assures us, on the authority of Rudbeck, that, in addition to a national fecundity produced by the beauty of the women and the coldness of the climate, Sweden is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants; within the confines of 12 parishes, he says, there were found 232 men, of whom several had reached the age of 140, and the others that of 90; in particular, one lived to 156, and another to 260 (*sic*).

As to Dr. Ivervex, his name will not be found in the standard biographical lists of the fathers of medicine. But he did exist, and enjoyed, obviously, a certain contemporary reputation. His ripe age, at least, he shared with the father of medicine himself. ''Twenty centuries later, [i.e., after the death of Hippocrates], in 1786,'' writes Charles Lejoncourt (Galerie des centenaires anciens et modernes, Paris, 1842, p. 149), ''Ivervex, Swedish physician, died, likewise at the age of 104; a bizarre comparison between the father of medicine and the obscure inventor of the pharmaceutical composition known under the name, Elixir for Longevity.'' We have not learned whether the recipe of Dr. Ivervex has ever been published; but it is now, at least, available for consultation by the nationals of all countries except Sweden; these last apparently have little need of it.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE COLLECTIONS: 1937

The activities of the Committee on College Collections during 1937 have consisted chiefly of the renovation of the portrait gallery. For this purpose Miss Horner has been engaged at the recommendation of Mr. Yarnall Abbott. The repair to the paintings has consisted principally of cleaning and restretching, but some of them had to be rebacked and retouched. The portraits that have received attention are Thomas Cadwalader, Thomas G. Morton, Robert Hare, Henry Neill, Caspar Wistar, William Thomson and Nathaniel Chapman.

It is the recommendation of the Committee that a policy be adopted by the College to keep its picture gallery in good condition by suitable yearly appropriation for this purpose. It has been allowed to get in bad shape; this applies both to canvas and to frame, of which the latter probably makes the poorer appearance. Estimation by a reliable concern for the regilding of the most damaged frames has run into so much money that the Committee felt that it should spend its funds for the repair of the portraits and wait until later for the freshening of the frames. Because it is believed that the upkeep of the portrait gallery is a College matter, a sum for this purpose has been requested in the appropriation for the coming year.

Attention has also been given to the legends by renovation of certain ones and by replacement of those in bad condition beyond repair at a figure equal to a replacement. A standard of size and type has been adopted. All pertinent features, including the artist, have been put in the legend. So far as possible we shall attempt in the future to add the time of life of the man who is portrayed. New legends have been prepared for the following—William P. Dewees, Alexander Humboldt, Georges Cuvier, Joseph Louis Gay-Lussac, Thomas Cooper, James Ewing Mears, Samuel W. Gross, James Hutchinson, Silas Weir Mitchell, Thomas Cadwalader, Robert Hare.

A part of the work of the clerk that does not show, but is of

considerable importance to the collection, is the backing of the entire frame of pictures other than oils. A special paper was purchased and approximately 300 frames have been rebacked.

The Committee reports the following presentations that have come through the Committee and approved by the Council.

18th century scalpel presented by E. B. Krumbhaar.

Henry VII golden touch-piece presented by Dr. E. B. Krumbhaar.

Three St. Leonard Votives presented by Dr. E. B. Krumbhaar.

Portraits of Willis Fastnacht Manges, M.D., and Charles Lester Leonard, M.D. Presented by the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society. They hang now in Thomson Hall.

A medal was presented to the College on October 8, 1937, by Dr. Hector Mortimer of McGill University, commemorating Dr. Franz Joseph Gall.

Collection formerly belonging to Dr. Robert Abbe presented by the Will of his late secretary, Miss May Moon.

List of things in the Moon Collection: 1. Handsomely bound book (Pierre Curie by Marie Curie). Autographed copy; 2. A clumsy replica of one of 2 hour glasses made by Tiffany for Dr. Abbe. See purpose and disposition of originals on label; 3. The original box which contained the radium sent from Madame Curie's laboratory in Paris to Dr. Abbe; 4. A package containing a number of the original radium applicators used by Dr. Abbe; 5. Small fragment of Willemite; 6. Book "Madame Curie and the Story of Radium" by Marian Cunningham; 7. Bound copy of proceedings of special meeting held in honor of Madame Curie at the College of Physicians in Philadelphia; 8. Book "Gold Headed Cane" by Wm. MacMichael; 9. Envelope containing newspaper clippings relative to Madame Curie; 10. Two lead holders for applying radium beneath the eyelid; 11. Radioshmitoskop; 12. Old pocket surgeon's case of Dr. Abbe.

HERBERT FOX, M.D.,
Chairman

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRIENDS OF THE LIBRARY: 1937

There was a slight increase in the number of Friends in the past year, and, consequently, a corresponding increase in the funds at our disposal for the purchase of rare books for the library.

The books purchased by the Friends will be found listed in the Annual Report of the Library Committee. These include three additions to the incunabula collection, as well as a group of very rare medical books printed in Mexico in the 17th and 18th centuries. It is interesting to note that medical books were being written and printed in Mexico many years before any were printed in the English colonies, and that our library had not a single example of these historic medical publications.

The second annual meeting was held November 5, 1937, at which time Professor Felix E. Schelling read a very interesting paper entitled, "A Search After Books." All of our gifts for the year had been purchased before that time and were displayed at the meeting.

Though there is a steady increase in the number of Friends each year, it is a slight one, and the total number still falls far short of guaranteeing the maintenance of the library's standing as one of the world's great libraries of cultural, as well as scientific, medicine. The books which we purchase are not, for a great library, a luxury, nor do they have value merely because they are old or rare; they are books that throw important light on the history of medicine. As they are rapidly being absorbed by the public libraries, before many years, it will be impossible to purchase them at any price. Therefore, we must get them while we can.

I hope that, in the coming year, many more Fellows than ever before will contribute what they can to the purpose of the Friends.

Charles W. Burr, M.D.,
Chairman of the Executive Committee

MEMOIR OF STRICKER COLES, M.D.*

By P. BROOKE BLAND, M.D.

To hold in pride and reverence representative families with their traditions is a custom common to all countries. In America this is especially true in the section we call "the South." During the Colonial and Revolutionary periods, among those of prominence "in the Old Dominion," were the Tuckers, Strickers, Skipwiths and Coles. It was to these the subject of this memoir owed his origin.

He was a descendant, in the fifth American generation, of John Coles, of Enniscorthy, Ireland, and Hanover County, Virginia, the founder of the Coles family in the western hemisphere.

Dr. Stricker Coles acquired his early education under the guidance of home tutors and in a private school in Fauquier County, Virginia. The profession of engineering appealed especially to the young student and his early studies were devoted to that subject. Following a serious illness, the engineering idea was abandoned and he then entered Roanoke College, where he spent two years in classical study preparatory to entering the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville.

Following one year in further preparation in the University he decided to become a physician and, accordingly, matriculated in the Medical Department of this venerable institution. After two years of medical study in the University, he left for Philadelphia, entered the Jefferson Medical College in 1891 and was graduated with the class of 1892.

During the following year he served on the interne staff of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. On the completion of his interneship he became an assistant in the Department of Obstetrics and also an assistant in the obstetrical department of the Polyclinic, now known as the Graduate Hospital. About the same time he was made a member of the staff of the Howard Hospital and for several years was chief assistant in the Department of Diseases of Children.

*Read January 10, 1938.

He likewise served for many years in the obstetric department of the Philadelphia General Hospital and was Instructor of Obstetrics in the Nurses' Training School. In 1898 he was made Demonstrator, in 1902 Clinical Lecturer, and in 1908 Assistant Professor of Obstetrics in his Alma Mater. From 1902 onward he was Chief Assistant in the Department of Obstetrics of the Jefferson Medical College Hospital and supervised the delivery of nearly every patient admitted to the institution, an experience which gained for him a proficiency that eminently fitted him for his special field of work. For many years Dr. Coles acted as an assistant to Professor Edward P. Davis in his private practice.

On February 1, 1911, Dr. Coles became a member of the staff of the Philadelphia Lying-in Hospital and served as visiting physician in that institution until November 21, 1923. In addition to conducting an ever-enlarging hospital and private practice, Dr. Coles published many valuable papers in the leading medical journals of this country; among his chief literary contributions the following may be mentioned:

Tubercle Bacilli in Human Milk; Posterior Rotation of the Occiput in Vertex Presentation; Transverse Position of the Child with Prolapse of the Arm and Impaction; Report of Three Cases of Cesarean Section, One Complicated by Pyosalpinx; The Immediate Repair of Lacerations Following Labor; Lacerations of the Cervix Uteri; The Frequency and Prevention of Puerperal Sepsis; Calomel to Increase Elimination in Pregnancy; The Care of the Pregnant Patient; Galactagogues.

Dr. Coles became a Fellow of the College of Physicians in 1898. He was a member of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia County Medical Society, the Pennsylvania Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Southern Club and the Merion Cricket Club.

Dr. Coles was always deeply interested in welfare work and was largely responsible for the founding of the Social Service Department of the Lying-in Hospital. He served for many years on the Board of Managers of the United Service Club for enlisted men and also on the Board of Trustees of the Chapin Home for the Blind. He was a member of the Episcopal Church and was a vestryman of the Church of the Holy Trinity up to the time of his death.

Dr. Coles retired from active practice in 1922, resigning at the same time from the staffs of several hospitals with which he was connected. He gradually withdrew from private practice as well. His health began to fail some time about 1934 and the following year he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage which rendered him an invalid for the last two years of his life.

In spite of his illness he remained keenly interested in world affairs, in medical science and in his favorite sport, quail shooting, which he attempted even in the autumn preceding his death.

The wife of Dr. Coles, whom he married on the 16th of September, 1908, was Bertha Horstmann Lippincott, the only child of Walter Lippincott and a grand-daughter of J. B. Lippincott, founder of the publishing house of that name.

Dr. and Mrs. Coles had three children, all of whom survive: Elizabeth Lippincott Coles, born October 11, 1909; Walter Lippincott Coles, born September 11, 1911; Bertha Stricker Coles, born May 14, 1919.

In Albemarle County, Virginia, about fourteen miles south of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia, is still standing the ancestral home of Dr. Coles. The original estate, founded some time about 1745 and originally comprising some 4,960 acres, was acquired by purchase and by grants from King George II by John Coles who named it "Enniscorthy" from the Irish home of his ancestors, located near Leinster, Wexford County, Ireland. Though John Coles emigrated to America from Ireland, his antecedents were of pure English stock. He had five children. His brother, William Coles, was the father of Sarah, who married John Payne and became the mother of Dorothy, wife of James Madison, the fourth President of the United States. Another daughter of William Coles became the mother of Patrick Henry.

Out of the large estate, John Coles carved the following homes for his sons as they reached manhood: Woodville, for his son Walter,—Tallwood, for his son Tucker,—Enniscorthy, the original homestead, for his son Isaac,—Estouteville, for his son John.

It was here the subject of this brief biography was born. The name, Estouteville, is not common in America. It probably is derived from a Norman ancestor, one Count Robert d'Estouteville, who marched into England with William the Conqueror. The estate was long regarded as one of the most beautiful homes in

Virginia. It is recorded that only a short distance from the driveway leading to the manor, is the historic site where General Lafayette intercepted Lord Cornwallis, whom he forced to retreat to his final surrender at Yorktown.

Dr. Stricker Coles was the seventh son of Peyton Skipwith Coles and his wife, Julia Isaetta Coles. His Christian name was from his maternal grandmother Julianna Stricker, a granddaughter of General John G. Stricker, of Baltimore, who was a distinguished officer of the Revolution and who also in 1814 successfully defended his native city from attack by the British.

Dr. Coles was born on the thirteenth day of March, 1867. He was the ninth member of a family of eleven children, nine boys and two girls. He died at his country home, Alscot, in Bryn Mawr, Pa., on June 20, 1937. He is buried in the old family cemetery at Enniscorthy, Virginia, where nearly all his ancestors are interred.

As one of his early students I found him, as did everyone who knew him, a lovable character, an earnest teacher, a practical, resourceful physician and a cultured gentleman.

MEMOIR OF CHARLES A. CURRIE, M.D.*

By ROBERT LUCAS PITFIELD, M.D.

Doctor Charles A. Currie, for 34 years a Fellow of this College of Physicians, was born on May 13, 1856, in Gambier, Ohio. His parents were both natives of Scotland and his father served for many years as a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Currie attended school in Racine, Wisconsin, and, on moving to Philadelphia, was enrolled in the Chase private school. After leaving that institution, he entered the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the A.B. degree in 1877. He entered the medical school of the University in the same year, obtaining his degree in medicine in 1880. His election to Fellowship in the College took place in 1902.

After serving for a year as interne in the Protestant Episcopal Hospital on Lehigh Avenue, Dr. Currie became visiting surgeon to the Midvale Steel Works, in Nicetown, where he served for 25 years, endearing himself to the employes and officers of the company. About the year 1883 he opened an office in Germantown and began the practice of medicine and surgery, continuing in it until his death.

When Dr. Currie became a doctor of medicine the sciences of bacteriology and parasitology were in their veriest infancy; such common diseases as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, and malaria still awaited the revelation of their origin. The aseptic principle in surgery had not succeeded the antiseptic, and, indeed, even the latter was by no means commonly accepted in general practice.

In Germantown Dr. Currie found himself one of a medical group, the members of which, if they were not torch bearers, had established a notable esprit de corps and acquired an enviable reputation for the ethical manner in which they conducted their practice of medicine. Of these colleagues of Dr. Currie's early days, it is sufficient to mention the senior Robert N. Downs, James Darrach, and William R. Dunton, the famous 'D' trium-

* Read January 10, 1938.

virate—all Fellows of this College; and that cool and fearless Alsatian surgeon, August Müller, without whose presence in the room hardly any of the Germantown Hospital staff would dare to operate. If these men could not claim any high achievements in academic medicine, they were leaders, nevertheless, in their community, and sources of inspiration to their younger colleagues. If, lacking time and the necessary laboratory equipment, they made no attempts to illuminate the dark haunts of scientific truth and thus bring the art of healing to a greater degree of efficiency, there was no need for a philosopher to search with a lantern among this group for an honest man; for that they all were. Their qualities and virtues were those which Dr. Currie inherited in his time.

For 57 years Dr. Currie was a member of the staff of the Germantown Hospital. He saw the institution grow from a small one-storied building into a large, metropolitan institution capable of caring for almost every kind of surgical and medical case. This development owed much to his labors and influence. In his later years, though his active duties became less, he by no means relinquished his interest in furthering the resources of the hospital. He organized the heart clinic and procured funds for the purchase of an electrocardiograph, whose invaluable aid in diagnosis he was active in advocating. The Currie ward in the hospital, devoted to ill nurses, is a memorial to his efforts in raising funds for the purpose.

Dr. Currie was an essentially public-spirited physician. In 1889, when news of the first Johnstown flood appeared in the newspapers, he helped to organize a relief train laden with supplies and carrying a group of physicians who labored under his direction to assist those needing medical aid. During the World War, though he was at the time over 60, he served as examining physician in a recruiting office. Always a churchman, he was elected as vestryman to St. Luke and The Epiphany and served that institution faithfully for years.

Dr. Currie's long medical career encompassed a remarkable period in the development of medical science and practice. I am led to believe that he rejoiced in every forward step and that he was quick to adopt a new practice once its merits had been proved. It is said that one of the first applications of the Widal test in this country was made under his direction in the little

room in the Germantown Hospital that served as drug room, laboratory, and dispensary.

Ever buoyant and cheerful, Dr. Currie's personality was attractive to many. His health remained remarkably good throughout his life, interfering very little with his professional duties or his personal happiness. He belonged to a number of clubs, some of which were essentially athletic in character. Mingling freely with his fellows, and radiating cheer wherever he went, he enjoyed, one would say, an all-round happy life. In 1922, at the age of 66, he married Miss Elfrida Werner. From this happy union two children were born. Mrs. Currie and these daughters survive.

Dr .Currie died, following a brief illness, on June 1, 1937, at the age of 81, and after a long period of service to his fellow men. It may be said of him, as it was said of Sir Patrick Manson, that he "warmed both hands at the fire of life."

MEMOIR OF MILTON J. GREENMAN, M.D.*

By HERBERT FOX, M.D.

Milton Jay Greenman was born at Northeast, Erie County, June 14, 1866. Dr. Greenman passed away, nearly 71 years of age, April 7, 1937. His preliminary education having been completed at the Northeast High School, he came to Philadelphia to enter the University of Pennsylvania, where he took the Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1889 and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. During his undergraduate days he taught in the School of Biology and later, after receiving his medical degree, became a lecturer in physiology. Upon his second graduation he joined the forces of the Wistar Institute under the directorship of Harrison Allen and remained with the latter's successor, Horace Jayne, holding the position of assistant director from 1892 to 1905. When Dr. Jayne resigned, Dr. Greenman was elected director, in January 1905, a position that he held until his death in 1937.

A detailed history of his life and professional activity has been written by several of his associates, notably Dr. H. H. Donaldson, Dr. J. R. Murlin and Dr. E. G. Conklin. What is more appropriate here is to record the character of the man that made for his influence and usefulness at the Wistar Institute and the College of Physicians.

Dr. Greenman was a short, heavily built man with a shock of reddish-brown hair that turned to a softened grey only in his later years. His gait was sprightly and many a younger man could well envy the spring of his step. While placid of countenance when occupied, he could not speak without a twinkle in his eye and in this seemed to lie very largely his quiet charm. It did not leave him when he was obliged to speak with a severity of intention. It may be said that much of his success was due to his ability to maintain in any situation a kindly interest, of which the twinkle was an outward expression. He never gave orders, so that those who worked for him in subordinate positions felt the need of carrying out his suggestions.

* Read January 10, 1938.

Dr. Greenman lived the Wistar Institute. He represented at first the system of his predecessors, but so soon as he became fully imbued with the purpose of the institution, he completed, largely with his own hands, the Museum's systematic collection, on the first and second floors of the building, which is arranged in such excellent comparative zoological relationships. It was he who devised some of the technique demonstrating human and related anatomy. Since cases that were needed in the Museum could not be bought very easily in the early days, he developed his own workshop. This was the beginning there of practical work that has grown to include a large shop and a printing-house whence eight periodicals are issued today. He was a man of considerable ability at handicraft and himself built many of the apparatuses used in the Institute.

Although at first the institution stood more for the demonstration of anatomical relationships, Dr. Greenman helped devise the method whereby living anatomy could be controlled for comparison between the different forms. He fought the idea that anatomy was a dead subject, maintaining that it was the physical expression of physiology. He was, therefore, one of those who unfolded the newer science that made its appearance in the early years of the present century in this country. This thought led him to suggest to Mr. Effingham B. Morris the development of a farm where animals could be reared, and their development followed. It also led him to the vigorous prosecution of rat culture for the development of a standardized animal, a study that made it possible to know almost the thoughts of this dumb creature.

Dr. Greenman was among the first to have the vision of assembling an Advisory Board; this was one of his first acts upon assuming the directorship of the Wistar Institute. The principal interests of the gentlemen making up this Board happened at the time to be the nervous system, so that the Institute became an outstanding agency in this country for the study of the brain and has ever since maintained that position.

Dr. Greenman's literary productions referred principally to the purposes and work of the Wistar Institute, but several concerned the anatomy and growth of the peripheral nerves.

Dr. Greenman was a Fellow of the College of Physicians from 1910 until his death. From 1923 to 1934 he was a member of the Committee on the Mütter Museum. The writer can well

vouch for his wise comments and useful advice in the deliberations of this Committee and for his part in the emergence of the Museum from several years of dustiness and inactivity.

Dr. Greeman's life represents one of unselfish devotion to his Institute, a life of a man, biologically and medically trained, given to the application of technical ability and scientific foresight in the development of a great institution. He saw comparatively, and his capable hand brought together related things.

MEMOIR OF CHARLES LESTER LEONARD, M.D.*

By GEORGE E. PFAHLER, M.D.

Doctor Charles Lester Leonard was born December 29, 1861, in East Hampton, Massachusetts, and died Monday, September 22, 1913, in Atlantic City, New Jersey, at the age of 51. His founder-ancestor was John Leonard, who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1632. His revolutionary ancestor was Elijah Leonard. He was the son of M. Hayden Leonard and his wife, Harriet E. Moore Leonard, both of East Hampton, Massachusetts.

Dr. Leonard graduated from the College Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1885, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a year later (1886) received the same degree (A.B.) from Harvard University. He commenced the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and secured the doctorate (M.D.) in 1889. In 1892, the University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts for his contributions to science. The years 1889 to 1892 were mainly devoted to study in the European schools, where he became interested in the newer laboratory methods; and in 1896 he became deeply interested in the roentgen rays, which had just been discovered.

Roentgenology in America owes much to Dr. Leonard. He was a pioneer in every sense of the word, beginning his studies in this specialty at a time when the roentgen ray was thought to be useful only in demonstrating foreign bodies and bone lesions. He was the first in America, if not in the world, to demonstrate renal calculi and the outline of the kidneys. I remember him telling me that, in making investigations with the roentgen rays, he made a roentgenogram of his little daughter, then about six, and was startled to see clearly shown the outline of the kidneys. This gave him the thought of trying to show renal calculi. In this he succeeded, and very soon, following this brilliant work, the roentgen method was definitely used as the only reliable one in the diagnosis of renal calculi.

* Read January 10, 1938.

During the remainder of his life he continued as a leader in the development of roentgenology. While he was most enthusiastic, he was always conservative, dignified, and broad-minded enough to accept other people's opinion. He was kind and always willing to help younger men. In these early days, the roentgenologist was not only involved in developing the methods of application of the roentgen rays, but had to take a very definite part in the development of the apparatus itself. In this Dr. Leonard also did his part. He at no time allowed himself to become the subject of newspaper notoriety, even though almost every application of the roentgen rays might have become a newspaper story. He always took an active and dignified part in scientific sessions of the medical organizations to which he belonged, particularly the County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the College of Physicians, and the American Roentgen Ray Society, which he served as President in 1904. He always preserved the most cordial relations with his colleagues, both local and national, and steadfastly held their confidence.

He was the prime pioneer in the organization of the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society in 1906, and served as its secretary until his death. At that time, this Society was made up of only a few members, for there were only a few radiologists in the city. We met at regular intervals in the offices and laboratories of the members. By mutual helpfulness, this organization has served to raise the standard of roentgenological work in Philadelphia.

Dr. Leonard was the official delegate of the American Medical Association to the Röntgen Decennial in Berlin in 1905.

In 1908, he was invited to attend the meeting of the British Medical Association as a guest, where he read a scientific paper.

He was also a delegate from the American Medical Association to the Fourth International Congress of Radiology and Medical Electrology in Amsterdam, where he read the report for this country, and served as honorary president of the Congress.

In 1910 he was the delegate from the American Medical Association and from the American Röntgen Ray Society to the Fifth International Congress of Radiology and Medical Electrology at Barcelona, and served as honorary president.

He was a member of the Harvard and University Clubs of Philadelphia, of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, the British Röntgen Society of London, the German Röntgen So-

ciety, the American Röntgen Ray Society, the American Medical Association, and the College of Physicians of Philadelphia.

For many years he was secretary of the Pennsylvania Society, Order of Founders and Patriots of America. He was universally beloved by the associates of the order, but quiet and unassuming as became a great scientist of international reputation.

As a pioneer in roentgenology as a specialty of medicine, he was necessarily ignorant of the precautions which are observed today for the protection of the radiologists against the damaging effects of the roentgen rays. He developed a chronic radio-dermatitis with hyperkeratoses and carcinoma. He lost successively fingers, and later his hand, and finally his arm was amputated in an ineffectual attempt to arrest the carcinoma which had developed. The disease remained unchecked through ten years, during which time Dr. Leonard did not give up his work until he became actually bedfast.

His absence was keenly felt at the Section on Radiology of the International Congress of Medicine in London in August, 1913, for the thought of establishing a section on Radiology originated with Dr. Leonard. The deepest sympathy was expressed at the time, and the most glowing tribute paid to him as a scientist.

Dr. Leonard, together with Dr. Holzknecht of Vienna, was selected to prepare reports on the status at that time of roentgen diagnosis in gastro-intestinal conditions. This report, which was very comprehensive and very elaborate, Dr. Leonard prepared during his last year, while suffering severely from the disease which caused his death. It entailed a great amount of reading of English, French and German literature, and the fact that he accomplished all this work in the midst of great suffering, and without a murmur or a complaint, is a clear demonstration of his sense of duty, his high ambitions and his fortitude; in fact, one of Dr. Leonard's greatest characteristics was his strenuous avoidance of any expression of sympathy, or personal comment, with regard to his disease. He bore his troubles in secret and without complaining at any time to those who were nearest and dearest to him.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Roentgen Ray Society in October, 1913, the Society adjourned a half hour in his honor. During the same year, at its Annual Meeting, so highly esteemed was the work of Dr. Leonard by the medical world, the Pennsyl-

vania State Medical Society, in session in Philadelphia, adjourned for thirty minutes as a mark of respect.

Dr. Leonard had made 45 scientific contributions to medical literature.

He served with dignity as a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and at all times commanded the respect of his colleagues. His life work has been a credit not only to the Fellows of the College, and the roentgenologists of Philadelphia, but to the entire profession of the country.

MEMOIR OF WILLIS FASTNACHT MANGES, M.D.*

By GEORGE E. PFAHLER, M.D.

The Fellows of our College and all of the profession of Philadelphia were shocked by the news of the sudden death of Willis Fastnacht Manges on November 24, 1936. He had played golf on the preceding Saturday and Sunday; had gone to his work as usual on Tuesday morning, and on the same evening had died of coronary occlusion.

Dr. Manges was born on December 4, 1876, in Luthersburg, Clearfield County, Pa., the son of Rev. Edmund and Margaret Whisker Manges. He received his preliminary education at Gettysburg Academy and the Gettysburg College. In 1903 he was graduated from the Jefferson Medical College. During his interneship in the Jefferson Hospital, he became interested in roentgenology and received special training from his friends and colleagues, Dr. Sterrett Metheny, who was in charge of the work at the Jefferson College, and Dr. William M. Sweet, who had done the pioneer work in this country on the localization of foreign bodies in the eye.

In 1904, Dr. Manges was appointed Roentgenologist to the Jefferson Hospital, succeeding Dr. Metheny, who had resigned. In 1925, he was made Clinical Professor, and four years later, Professor of Roentgenology in the Jefferson Medical College. For over 32 years he had been Chief of the Radiological Department.

Dr. Manges joined, in 1906, with a small group of roentgenologists, at the call of Dr. Charles Lester Leonard, to form the Philadelphia Roentgen Ray Society, in which Society he had ever since been a leader and wise counsellor, and served as President. In 1907, he became a member of the American Roentgen Ray Society, which he served as Secretary for three years, beginning in 1914, and then as President, in 1918. During this same year, he organized at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, the Camp Greenleaf School of Roentgenology, which has been credited by everyone as a job well done. Many of our younger roentgenologists received their training in this school under his leadership.

* Read May 10, 1937.

He was a member of the County, State and American Medical Associations, a Fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of the American College of Physicians, and of the American College of Radiology. In all these organizations he was ever ready with his services and unselfish advice. In the Councils of these Societies he would often differ with his close friends, but he always gave his reasons and commanded the respect and admiration of those with whom he differed.

Dr. Manges contributed very greatly to the advancement of the science of medical radiology. Some of his outstanding contributions were: first, his method of the exact measurement of the female pelvis, contributed in 1910; second, his introduction of pyeloscopy as an adjunct in control for pyelography; third, his successful application of the biplane roentgenoscope to the problem of localizing and removing non-magnetic and foreign bodies from the eye; fourth, he described the mechanism and diagnostic significance of obstructive emphysema and atelectasis in connection with non-opaque foreign bodies and various endo-bronchial lesions; fifth, his brilliant and pioneer work with Dr. Chevalier Jackson in the application of biplane roentgenoscopy to the problem and the actual removal of opaque foreign bodies from the air and food passages; sixth, his recent contribution to the somewhat-forgotten application of roentgentherapy in acute and subacute infections; and seventh, his repeated contributions concerning the common association of accessory sinus disease and chronic chest conditions, such as asthma and bronchitis.

Dr. Manges can serve as an example for all of us, because of his high character as a physician, his professional honesty, his gentleness, his kindliness, generosity and determination. He was honest with himself, his colleagues, and with his patients. He was a devoted lover of wholesome sport and played as earnestly as he worked.

He is survived by his widow, who was Marie Elise Bosley of Baltimore, and two sons, Willis E. and William Bosley, who are following in his footsteps.

We have lost a loyal, altruistic and helpful Fellow of the College, and a leader who won the respect of all of those who came in contact with him or with his scientific contributions. His memory will be an inspiration to all of those who attempt to follow in his footsteps.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTATIONS, 1937

General Meetings of the College

Average Attendance: 221

January 6, 1937

Barr, David P., m.d., Professor of Medicine, George Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.: The Parathyroids and their Role in Health and Disease. (Nathan Lewis Hatfield Lecture XVI)

February 3, 1937

Colebrook, Leonard, m.d., b.s. *Lond.*, Medical Research Council of Great Britain, Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London: The Control of Hemolytic Streptococcic Infection with Particular Reference to Puerperal Fever. (Nathan Lewis Hatfield Lecture XVII)

March 3, 1937

Whipple, George H., m.d., Professor of Pathology and Dean of the Medical School, University of Rochester, Rochester, N.Y.: Hemoglobin and Plasma Protein Construction within the Body as Influenced by Various Factors. (Nathan Lewis Hatfield Lecture XVIII)

April 7, 1937

Mortimer, Hector, m.b., f.r.c.s. (*Edinb.*), Research Associate, Department of Biochemistry, McGill University, Montreal, Canada: The Significance of Cranial Dysplasia in Clinical Medicine. (Mary Scott Newbold Lecture XXXVIII)

May 5, 1937

Dochez, Alphonse R., m.d., Professor of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York City: Agents of Upper Respiratory Infection. (Mary Scott Newbold Lecture XXXIX)

October 6, 1937

Winslow, C.-E. A., dr.p.h., Lauder Professor of Public Health,

Yale University Medical School, New Haven: HOUSING AND HEALTH. (James M. Anders Lecture XII, *a*)

SHERMAN, H. C., PH.D., hon. D.SC., Mitchill Professor of Chemistry, Columbia University, New York City: OPTIMAL NUTRITION AS A SCIENTIFIC CONCEPT AND AN ECONOMIC PROBLEM. (James M. Anders Lecture XII, *b*)

November 3, 1937

CAMPBELL, C. MACFIE, M.D., Professor of Psychiatry, Harvard Medical School, Boston: EMOTIONAL FACTORS IN HEALTH AND DISEASE.

December 1, 1937

CHURCHILL, EDWARD D., M.D., John Homans Professor of Surgery, Harvard Medical School, Boston: THE PATHOLOGY AND SURGERY OF BRONCHIECTASIS. (Thomas Dent Mütter Lecture L)

SECTION ON GENERAL MEDICINE

Number of Members: 159 Number of Meetings: 8

Average Attendance: 60

January 25, 1937

BELLET,* SAMUEL, M.D.: The Electrocardiographic Patterns in Limb and Chest Leads in Acute Pericarditis.

VANDER VEER,* JOSEPH B., M.D., and ROBERT F. NORRIS,* M.D.: Acute Pericarditis, a Clinical and Electrocardiographic Study.

MECRAY,* P. J., M.D., BARDEN,* R. M., M.D., and I. S. RAVDIN, M.D.: Nutritional Edema of the Gastro-intestinal Tract.

EHRICH,* WILLIAM E., M.D., and E. B. KRUMBHAAR, M.D.: An Experimental Study of the Pathology of Benzedrine Sulphate, with Special Reference to the Maximum Non-toxic Dose.

February 22, 1937

SUNDERMAN, F. WILLIAM, M.D., and E. O. HARPER,* M.D.: Blood Changes Following Death from High Intensity Alternating Current.

MOON, VIRGIL H., M.D., and DAVID R. MORGAN, M.D.: Experimental Pulmonary Edema and Terminal Pneumonia.

* *By invitation.*

WEISS, EDWARD, M.D., and MORRIS KLEINBART,* M.D.: An Attempt to Evaluate Dyspnea by Circulation Studies in Chronic Heart and Lung Disease.

ARNETT, JOHN H., M.D., and RALPH DE ORSAY,* M.D.: The Variability of the Vital Capacity of the Lungs in Youth.

March 22, 1937

SPIEGEL, ERNEST A., M.D., and MONA SPIEGEL-ADOLPH,* M.D.: Physicochemical Mechanisms in Epilepsy.

PENDERGRASS, EUGENE P., M.D., and W. OSLER ABBOTT, M.D.: Clinical Studies of the Small Intestine.

JONES, HAROLD W., M.D., and R. MANGES SMITH, M.D.: The Treatment of Hemorrhagic Disease by Splenic Irradiation.

SHAY,* HARRY, M.D., and J. GERSHON-COHEN,* M.D.: The Glucose Tolerance Curve in Anacidity.

April 26, 1937

TRASOFF,* ABRAHAM, M.D., and MAXWELL SCARF,* M.D.: Acute Pancreatitis, a Medical Problem.

CORNELL, WALTER S., M.D.: Prevalence and Progression of Pulmonary Tuberculous Infection in High School Students.

DOANE, JOSEPH C., M.D., and MAURICE S. JACOBS, M.D.: Clinical Observations on Two Hundred Ward Patients at the Jewish Hospital.

LINDAUER,* M., M.D., GRIFFITH, J. Q., JR., M.D., and R. CAMPBELL *: The Use of Thiocyanate in the Treatment of Hypertension Controlled by the Blood Determinations (new micro method).

May 24, 1937

KLEINBART,* MORRIS, M.D., and LOUIS COHEN,* M.D.: Chronic Friedländer's Bacillus Infection of the Lung, Simulating Tuberculosis.

TOCANTINS, L. M., M.D.: Blood Transfusion as a Hemostatic Measure in Experimental Purpura.

ULLOM, JOSEPHUS T., M.D.: A Case of Carcinoma of the Adrenals.

DOZZI,* DANIEL L., M.D.: Cerebral Embolism as a Sequel to Coronary Thrombosis.

October 25, 1937

ROBERTS,* E., M.D., and J. Q. GRIFFITH, JR., M.D.: A Quantitative Study of Cutaneous Capillaries in Hyperthyroidism.

* *By invitation.*

FETTER, FERDINAND, M.D., and JOHN K. DURKIN,* M.D.: Dietary vs. Insulin Treatment of the Obese Diabetic.

REIMANN, HOBART A., M.D.: Recent Developments in Pneumonia.

PARK,* F. R., M.D., HERR,* B. S., M.D., and J. W. CUTLER,* M.D.: The Influence of Anemia on Blood Sedimentation.

November 22, 1937

FLIPPIN,* HARRISON F., M.D.: Treatment of Undulant Fever with a Specific Polyvalent Serum.

SUNDERMAN, F. WILLIAM, M.D., CONNOR,* RALPH, and HARRY FIELDS*: Diazomethane Poisoning—First Clinical Case Report.

WILSON, GEORGE, M.D., COHEN,* SAMUEL, M.D., RICKERT,* WILBUR P., M.D., and HARVEY BARTLE, JR.,* M.D.: The Use of Insulin in Mental Disease.

BEARDWOOD, JOSEPH T., JR., M.D., HADDEN, SAMUEL B., M.D., and KENNETH FOWLER, M.D.: Studies on a Case of Severe Hypoglycemia.

December 27, 1937

CAHALL,* W. LAWRENCE, M.D.: Electrocardiographic Changes in Pulmonary Embolism, with Case Reports.

HAINES, HARLAN F., M.D.: Late Typhoid Abscess of Ensiform Process.

CHAMBERLAIN, W. EDWARD, M.D.: Low Back Pain.

PAGE,* HENRY F., JR., M.D.: Untoward Effects of Protamine Insulin.

SECTION ON MEDICAL HISTORY

Number of Members: 54 Number of Meetings: 5

Average Attendance: 20

February 8, 1937

PETRULLO,* VINCENZO: Medical Customs of the Indians.

FRIEDENWALD,* HARRY, M.D.: Amatus Lusitanus.

March 8, 1937

LEWY,* F. H., M.D.: The First Authentic Case of Major Trigeminal Neuralgia.

* *By invitation.*

SUNDERMAN, F. WILLIAM, M.D.: Theodor Billroth as Musician.

THORINGTON, J. MONROE, M.D.: The Ex-voto Offerings of St. Leonard.

April 12, 1937

FRIEDMAN,* REUBEN, M.D.: Scabies Day—June 20, 1937.

PITFIELD, ROBERT LUCAS, M.D.: Sir Malcolm Watson, a "Mile-Year" Doctor.

KLAUDER, JOSEPH V., M.D.: Notes on Stigmata of the Crucifixion.

November 8, 1937 (Students' Meeting)

REIMANN, HOBART A., M.D.: Historical Aspects of Respiratory Disease.

FULTON,* JOHN F., M.D.: Historical Aspects of Respiratory Physiology.

December 13, 1937

FRIEDMAN,* REUBEN, M.D.: Richard Mead; His Contribution to Scabies.

SUNDERMAN, F. WILLIAM, M.D.: Alexander Porfirovich Borodin —Physician, Chemist and Composer.

KRUMBHAAR, EDWARD B., M.D.: The Centenary of Dr. William Gerhard's Differentiation of Typhoid from Typhus Fever.

MCDANIEL,* W. B., 2D: A Report and Exhibition of Some Early Fugitive Sheets and Other Anatomical Illustrations Recently Discovered in the Library of the College.

SECTION ON OPHTHALMOLOGY

Number of Members: 45 Number of Meetings: 7

Average Attendance: 74

January 21, 1937

ZENTMAYER, WILLIAM, M.D.: Spontaneous Re-attachment of the Retina, following a Detachment, Probably of Exudative Origin, and in the Left Eye Traumatic Proliferative Retino-Choroiditis.

* *By invitation.*

FEWELL, A. G., M.D., and M. LUTHER KAUFFMAN,* M.D.: Uveo Parotitis. Exhibition of case.

BUCHANAN, MARY, M.D.: A Case of Detachment of the Retina with Partial Spontaneous Re-attachment. Exhibition of Case.

COWAN, ALFRED, M.D.: Illumination.

TASSMAN,* I. S., M.D.: Experimental and Clinical Studies of Cataract.

FELDMAN,* JACOB B., M.D.: *p*H and Buffers in Ophthalmology.

February 18, 1937

SCHAEFFER, J. PARSONS, M.D.: Developmental and Anatomical Factors in Dacryocystitis.

ZENTMAYER, WILLIAM, M.D.: Congenital Imperforations of the Naso-lachrymal Duct.

HOWLAND,* ALVIN W., M.D.: Dacryocystorhinostomy.

March 18, 1937

SPAETH, EDMUND B., M.D.: An Industrial Problem Connected with Light and Dark Adaptation.

DE LONG, PERCE, M.D.: Pathological Changes in the Filtration Angle in Simple Glaucoma.

FRIEDENWALD,* JONAS S., M.D.: Contributions to the Theory and Practice of Tonometry. Preliminary Report.

April 15, 1937

BEACH, EDWARD W., M.D.: Tribromethanol (Avertin) Anesthesia in Eye Surgery.

LILLIE, WALTER I., M.D.: Choroideremia. Report of a Case.

ADLER, FRANCIS HEED, M.D.: Partial Bilateral Colobomata of the Optic Nerves.

FEWELL, A. G., M.D., and E. S. GIFFORD,* M.D.: Coloboma of the Choroid and Partial Coloboma of the Disc.

LEHRFELD, LOUIS, M.D., and JACOB REBER,* M.D.: A Survey on Glaucoma.

LEHRFELD, LOUIS, M.D., and ELMER R. GROSS,* M.D.: A Statistical Investigation of Luetic Optic Atrophy.

WENTWORTH,* HAZEL, PH.D.: The Effect of Testing Distance Upon the Apparent Size of a Scotoma.

October 21, 1937

SMITH,* E. GERARD, M.D.: A Case of Sub-Choroidal Hemorrhage.

* *By invitation.*

LANGDON, H. MAXWELL, M.D.: Exhibition of a Case of Detachment of the Retina Treated Successfully with the Thermophore. Résumé of a Series of Five Cases So Treated.

MULLEN, CARROLL R., M.D.: A Case of Buphthalmos with Naevus Flammeus.

COWAN, ALFRED, M.D., and THOMAS COWAN,* M.D.: Superficial Punctate Keratitis. Its Treatment with Iodine Solutions.

FRY, WILFRED E., M.D.: Papillitis Secondary to Iridocyclitis. Case Report with Pathological Findings.

BERNER,* GEORGE E., M.D.: Reading Difficulties in Children.

November 18, 1937

SLOANE,* HENRY O., M.D.: Report of a Case of Choroideremia.

KEYES,* JOHN E. L., M.D.: A Comparative Study of Eyes of Hypertensive Persons and Animals with Persistent Experimental Hypertension.

LILLIE, WALTER I., M.D.: The Significance of Retinal Arteriolar Changes Associated with Arterial Hypertension.

December 16, 1937

APPLEMAN, LEIGHTON F., M.D.: Intracapsular Cataract Extraction. A Report of a Further Series of Cases.

CHANCE, BURTON, M.D.: An Episode in 18th Century Ophthalmology.

DUBLIN,* GEORGE J., M.D.: Bilateral Punctate Lesions in the Corneal Epithelium Due to Allergy. Case Report.

SECTION ON OTOLARYNGOLOGY

Number of Members: 54 Number of Meetings: 7

Average Attendance: 21

January 20, 1937

JACKSON, CHEVALIER, M.D.: Tumors of the Trachea.

VAN LOON, EMILY L., M.D.: Bronchoscopy in Infants.

BONNIER,* MAURICE, M.D.: Lipiodol Bronchography as an Aid to the Bronchoscopist.

LEVIN,* N. M., M.D.: Foreign Bodies in the Trachea and Upper Esophagus.

* *By invitation.*

JACKSON, CHEVALIER, M.D.: Perichondritis of the Larynx Associated with Infectious Mononucleosis.

February 19, 1937 [1]

NAGER,* FELIX, M.D.: Fractures of the Petrous Bone and their Importance. Discussion by Francis C. Grant, M.D., and Oscar V. Batson, M.D.

March 17, 1937 [2]

WILLIAMS, HORACE J., M.D.: Acute Leukemic Labyrinthine Disease. Discussion by Page Northington, M.D.

HUGHSON,* WALTER, M.D.: Significance of Experimental Otology. Discussion by Edmund Prince Fowler, M.D., and Marvin Jones, M.D.

TUCKER, GABRIEL, M.D.: Bronchoscopy in the Management of Post-operative Pulmonary Complications. Discussion by Charles J. Imperatori, M.D., John D. Kernan, M.D., and John M. Lore, M.D.

April 21, 1937

DAVIS,* SERENA (Mrs.): Lip Reading and Class Work, with Demonstration.

LAIRD,* ROBERTA: Demonstration of Group Testing.

MACFARLAN,* DOUGLAS, M.D.: Agencies and Objectives in the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Problem.

CORNELL,* WALTER S., M.D.: Surveys of Hearing in Philadelphia Public Schools.

October 20, 1937

WAGERS, ARTHUR J., M.D.: A Report of a Case of Vincent's Infection of the Mouth, Throat and Larynx.

DONNELLY, JOSEPH C., M.D.: A Report of a Case of Congenital Atresia of the Posterior Naris. Discussion by J. Parsons Schaeffer,* M.D.

HITSCHLER,* WILLIAM, M.D.: A Report of a Case of a Tooth Erupted in the Floor of the Nose.

HUSIK, DAVID N., M.D.: A Report of a Case of Otitic Meningitis.

* *By invitation.*

[1] Joint meeting with the Philadelphia Laryngological Society.

[2] Joint meeting with the Section on Otolaryngology of the New York Academy of Medicine.

TOWSON, CHARLES EMORY, M.D.: A Report of a Case of Spontaneous Radical Mastoidectomy.

November 17, 1937

Symposium on Bacterial Meningitis from Ear and Nose Infections

HEWSON,* ADDINELL, M.D.: Pathways of Infection.

YASKIN,* JOSEPH C., M.D.: Differential Diagnosis.

HOUSER, KARL M., M.D.: Medical Treatment.

ROBERTS, WALTER, M.D.: Surgical Treatment, Cases of Aural Origin.

COATES, GEORGE M., M.D.: Surgical Treatment, Cases of Nasal Origin. Discussion was opened by Henry Dintenfass, M.D.

December 15, 1937

DORRANCE, GEORGE M., M.D.: Nerve Blocking and Related Anatomy of Value in Otolaryngology.

MILLER, M. VALENTINE, M.D.: Newer Local Anesthetics; their Use, Indications, and Contra-indications.

BEACH,* EDWARD W., M.D.: Newer General Anesthetics; Administration, Indications, and Contra-indications in Otolaryngology.

SECTION ON PUBLIC HEALTH, PREVENTIVE AND INDUSTRIAL MEDICINE

Number of Members: 90 Number of Meetings: 4

Average Attendance: 65

February 1, 1937

Symposium on Advances in the Prophylaxis of the Contagious Diseases

STOKES, JOSEPH, JR., M.D.: The Prevention of the Acute Infectious Diseases in Childhood.

HARTLEY,* HARRIET L., M.D.: What Diphtheria Immunization Has Done for the Children of Philadelphia.

LUCCHESI, PASCAL F., M.D.: The Prevention of Scarlet Fever.

* *By invitation.*

April 5, 1937—(Annual Students' Night)

SLACK,* LOUISE WETHERILL: The Control of Syphilis—A Comparative Study of Methods of Control in Scandinavia, Great Britain and the United States. (Winner of the annual Section award of $10.)

RAKOFF,* A. E.: Syphilis in Pregnancy. (Winner of the Second Prize of $5.)

INGRAHAM,* NORMAN R., M.D.: The Prevention of Syphilis—A Public Health Problem.

October 4, 1937

Symposium on Guidance of the Health of Medical Students.

BROWN, CHARLES L., M.D.: General Considerations.

HARRIS, STANLEY R., M.D.: Specific Data on Six Years of Periodic Examinations.

December 6, 1937

Symposium on the Social and Economic Aspects of Disease.

PEMBERTON, RALPH, M.D.: Arthritis.

DOANE, JOSEPH C., M.D.: Peripheral Vascular Disease.

YASKIN, JOSEPH C., M.D.: The Neuroses.

* *By invitation.*

PRESIDENTS OF THE COLLEGE

ELECTED

1787 JOHN REDMAN
1805 WILLIAM SHIPPEN
1809 ADAM KUHN
1818 THOMAS PARKE
1835 THOMAS C. JAMES *
1835 THOMAS T. HEWSON
1848 GEORGE B. WOOD
1879 W. S. W. RUSCHENBERGER
1883 ALFRED STILLÉ
1884 SAMUEL LEWIS †
1884 J. M. DA COSTA
1886 S. WEIR MITCHELL
1889 D. HAYES AGNEW
1892 S. WEIR MITCHELL
1895 J. M. DA COSTA
1898 JOHN ASHHURST, JR.
1900 W. W. KEEN
1902 HORATIO C. WOOD
1904 ARTHUR V. MEIGS
1907 JAMES TYSON
1910 GEORGE E. DE SCHWEINITZ
1913 JAMES CORNELIUS WILSON
1916 RICHARD H. HARTE
1919 WILLIAM J. TAYLOR
1922 THOMAS R. NEILSON
1925 HOBART A. HARE
1928 JOHN H. GIBBON
1931 FRANCIS R. PACKARD
1934 ALFRED STENGEL
1937 GEORGE P. MULLER

* Died four months after his election.
† Resigned on account of ill-health.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

1937

President
George P. Muller

Vice-President
Edward B. Krumbhaar

Censors
George E. de Schweinitz
John H. Gibbon
Thomas R. Neilson
Francis R. Packard

Secretary
J. Harold Austin

Treasurer
T. Grier Miller

Honorary Librarian
Albert P. Brubaker

Elective Councillors

To serve until January, 1938
Brooke M. Anspach
Charles F. Mitchell

To serve until January, 1939
Richard A. Kern
Alexander Randall

To serve until January, 1940
Francis Heed Adler
William R. Nicholson

Ex-presidential Councillor
Alfred Stengel

COUNCIL

The foregoing officers and the chairmen of the nine standing committees.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Publication
Thomas Fitz-Hugh, Jr., *Ch'n*
Russell S. Boles
Henry K. Mohler

Library
David Riesman, *Ch'n*
George W. Outerbridge
Wm. Egbert Robertson
Edward A. Schumann
Philip F. Williams
The Honorary Librarian (*ex officio*)

Hall
George M. Laws, *Ch'n*
Harry L. Bockus
Ralph S. Bromer
Robert H. Ivy
Hubley R. Owen

Mütter Museum

J. Parsons Schaeffer, *Ch'n*
Herbert Fox
Stanley P. Reimann

Finance

O. H. Perry Pepper, *Ch'n*
Frederick Fraley
Isaac Starr
The President and the Treasurer (*ex officio*)

Public Health, Preventive Medicine and Public Relations

Esmond R. Long, *Ch'n*
Donald C. Smelzer
Maurice S. Jacobs
The President (*ex officio*)

College Collections

Herbert Fox, *Ch'n*
Stanley P. Reimann
J. Parsons Schaeffer

Scientific Business

Edward L. Bortz, *Ch'n*
Charles Leonard Brown
Eugene M. Landis
The President and the Secretary (*ex officio*)

Entertainments

Charles W. Burr, *Ch'n*
Gilson G. Engel
Edward Rose
The President (*ex officio*)

PRIZE COMMITTEES AND TRUSTEES

Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize and Lectureship

(Until February, 1940)

Ralph Pemberton, *Ch'n*
Charles C. Norris
Ralph M. Tyson

Mary Scott Newbold Lectures

(Until January, 1938)

Robert G. Torrey, *Ch'n*
E. J. G. Beardsley
John B. Flick
The President and the Chairman of the Committee on Scientific Business (*ex officio*)

Trustees of Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize and Lectureship

William D. Stroud
R. N. Downs, Jr.
J. Montgomery Deaver

Alvarenga Prize

Balduin H. E. Lucké, *Ch'n*
Henry C. Bazett
Walter Estell Lee
Clifford B. Lull
Francis C. Wood

Weir Mitchell Oration

(Until February, 1939)

Francis W. Sinkler, *Ch'n*
Henry P. Brown, Jr.
David L. Farley
R. Tait McKenzie
Edward A. Strecker

Trustee Under the Will of Thomas Skelton Harrison

(Until February, 1938)

Charles J. Hatfield

OFFICERS OF THE SECTIONS

General Medicine

Chairman, Edward Rose

Clerk, J. Alexander Clarke

Executive Committee, Henry K. Mohler, Richard A. Kern, Harold W. Jones

Medical History

Chairman, R. Tait McKenzie

Clerk, Louis B. Laplace

Executive Committee, Edward B. Krumbhaar, David Riesman, Francis R. Packard

Ophthalmology

Chairman, Charles R. Heed

Clerk, A. G. Fewell

Executive Committee, C. E. G. Shannon, H. Maxwell Langdon, J. Milton Griscom

Otolaryngology

Chairman, Curtis C. Eves

Clerk, William Hewson

Executive Committee, Ralph Butler, Benjamin D. Parish, Walter Roberts

Public Health, Preventive and Industrial Medicine

Chairman, Alex. H. Davisson

Clerk, Maurice S. Jacobs

Executive Committee, D. H. Bergey,† Walter S. Cornell, Randle C. Rosenberger

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STAFF OF THE COLLEGE

Librarian and Superintendent
W. B. McDaniel, 2d

Curator of the Mütter Museum
Joseph McFarland

Clerk, Olga Lang
Assistant Clerk, Helen M. Nash

Assistant Superintendent, Robert G. Muir

† Died September 5, 1937.

CURRENT LECTURESHIPS AND PRIZES *

Thomas Dent Mütter Lectures

1865	I	J. H. Packard, M.D.	Philadelphia
1866	II	J. H. Packard, M.D.	Philadelphia
1867	III	J. H. Packard, M.D.	Philadelphia
1868	IV	Harrison Allen, M.D.	Philadelphia
1869	V	J. H. Brinton, M.D.	Philadelphia
1872	VI	J. da S. Solis Cohen, M.D.	Philadelphia
1879	VII	S. W. Gross, M.D.	Philadelphia
1882	VIII	E. O. Shakespeare, M.D.	Philadelphia
1885	IX	H. F. Formad, M.D.	Philadelphia
1888	X	O. H. Allis, M.D.	Philadelphia
1890–1891	XI	Roswell Park, M.D.	Buffalo
1893–1894	XII	De Forest Willard, M.D., and Guy Hinsdale, M.D.	Philadelphia
1896	XIII	O. H. Allis, M.D.	Philadelphia
1899–1900	XIV	J. B. Roberts, M.D.	Philadelphia
1901	XV	H. W. Cushing, M.D.	Boston
1902	XVI	L. A. La Garde, M.D.	Washington
1903	XVII	C. N. B. Camac, M.D.	New York City
1904	XVIII	G. H. Monks, M.D.	Boston
1905	XIX	A. O. J. Kelly, M.D.	Philadelphia
1906	XX	W. J. Mayo, M.D.	Rochester, Minn.
1907	XXI	J. Rogers, M.D., and S. P. Beebe, M.D.	New York City
1908	XXII	G. W. Crile, M.D.	Cleveland
1909	XXIII	H. D. Fry, M.D.	Washington
1910	XXIV	T. W. Hastings, M.D.	New York City
1911	XXV	C. F. Nassau, M.D.	Philadelphia
1912	XXVI	J. C. Bloodgood, M.D.	Baltimore
1913	XXVII	R. C. Coffey, M.D.	Portland, Ore.
1914	XXVIII	F. H. Albee, M.D.	New York City
1915–1916	XXIX	Rudolph Matas, M.D.	New Orleans
1916	XXX	Nelson M. Percy, M.D.	Chicago
1917	XXXI	Chevalier Jackson, M.D.	Philadelphia
1919	XXXII	Alexis V. Moschcowitz, M.D.	New York City
1920	XXXIII	J. Chalmers Da Costa, M.D.	Philadelphia
1921	XXXIV	H. C. Jacobaeus, M.D.	Stockholm
1922	XXXV	James Ewing, M.D.	New York City
1923	XXXVI	J. Edwin Sweet, M.D.	Philadelphia
1924	XXXVII	Evarts Graham, M.D.	St. Louis
1925	XXXVIII	Edward Archibald, M.D.	Montreal
1926	XXXIX	Walton Martin, M.D.	Ithaca, N. Y.
1927	XL	E. Starr Judd, M.D.	Rochester, Minn.
1928	XLI	Herbert W. Carson, M.D.	London
1929	XLII	Robert B. Greenough, M.D.	Boston
1930	XLIII	Frank H. Lahey, M.D.	Boston
1931	XLIV	Edwin Beer, M.D.	New York City

* Lists of earlier lectureships will be found in the TRANSACTIONS, 1932, 3s, 54, lxi, lxii.

1932	XLV	H. Gideon Wells, M.D.	Chicago
1933	XLVI	Arthur B. Duel, M.D.	New York City
1934	XLVII	Charles H. Frazier, M.D.	Philadelphia
1935	XLVIII	Harris P. Mosher, M.D.	Boston
1936	XLIX	George P. Muller, M.D.	Philadelphia
1937	L	Edward D. Churchill, M.D.	Boston

Alvarenga Prize

1890	I	R. W. Philip, M.D.	Edinburgh
1891	II	L. Duncan Bulkley, M.D.	New York City
1892	III	R. H. L. Bibb, M.D.	Saltillo (Mexico)
1894	IV	G. E. de Schweinitz, M.D.	Philadelphia
1895	V	Guy Hinsdale, M.D.	Philadelphia
1897	VI	Joseph Collins, M.D.	New York City
1898	VII	S. A. Knopf, M.D.	New York City
1899	VIII	Robert Randolph, M.D.	Baltimore
1900	IX	David de Beck, M.D.	Cincinnati
1901	X	George W. Crile, M.D.	Cleveland
1903	XI	William S. Carter, M.D.	Galveston
1905	XII	D. Chalmers Watson, M.D.	Edinburgh
1907	XIII	William Louis Chapman, M.D.	Providence
1908	XIV	William T. Shoemaker, M.D.	Philadelphia
1910	XV	Moritz Katzenstein, M.D.	Berlin
1911	XVI	Francis D. Patterson, M.D.	Philadelphia
1914	XVII	H. B. Sheffield, M.D.	New York City
1915	XVIII	J. E. Sweet, M.D.	Philadelphia
1917	XIX	Wilburt C. Davison, M.D.	Baltimore
1921	XX	John W. Churchman, M.D.	New York City
1923	XXI	Edward P. Heller, M.D.	Kansas City
1924	XXII	Gordon Cameron, M.B.	Victoria (Australia)
1925	XXIII	Raphael Isaacs, M.D.	Boston
1926	XXIV	P. S. Pelouze, M.D., and Frederick S. Schofield, M.D.	Philadelphia
1927	XXV	Emil Bogen, M.D.	Cincinnati
1928	XXVI	J. Rodman Paul, M.D., and William U. McClenahan, M.D.	Philadelphia
1929	XXVII	George M. Dorrance, M.D.	Philadelphia
1930	XXVIII	Henry A. Harris, M.D.	London
1931	XXIX	Edgar S. J. King, M.D.	Melbourne
1933	XXX	Harry Shay, M.D., and J. Gershon-Cohen, M.D.	Philadelphia
1934	XXXI	Ernst Gellhorn, M.D.	Chicago
1936	XXXII	Harry Eagle, M.D.	Philadelphia

Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize and Lectureship *

1901		Henry F. Harris, M.D.	Atlanta
1909		Martin Henry Fischer, M.D.	Oakland

1917	I	A. B. Macallum, M.D.	Toronto
1919	II	Harvey Cushing, M.D.	Boston

*The Nathan Lewis Hatfield Prize for Original Research in Medicine, under which the awards of 1901 and 1909 were made, was changed in 1913, by a Supplemental Deed of Trust, to provide for a series of lectures under the above title.

1921	III	William R. Nicholson, M.D.	Philadelphia
1922	IV	Sir Thomas Lewis, Kt., M.D.	London
1923	V	Frederick Grant Banting, M.D.	Toronto
1924	VI	George J. Heuer, M.D.	Cincinnati
1926	VII	Knud Faber, M.D.	Copenhagen
1928	VIII	John James R. Macleod, M.B.	Toronto
1929	IX	Simon Flexner, M.D.	New York City
1930	X	Franz Alexander, M.D.	Berlin
1932	XI	R. Tait McKenzie, M.D.	Philadelphia
1933	XII	Arturo Castiglioni, M.D.	Padua
1935	XIII	(a) Michael Heidelberger, Ph.D.	New York City
		(b) William H. Park, M.D.	New York City
1936	XIV	(a) Eliot R. Clark, M.D.	Philadelphia
		(b) Eugene M. Landis, M.D.	Philadelphia
	XV	James B. Murphy, M.D.	New York City
1937	XVI	David P. Barr, M.D.	St. Louis
	XVII	Leonard Colebrook, M.B.	London
	XVIII	George H. Whipple, M.D.	Rochester, N. Y.

Mary Scott Newbold Lectures

1917	I	A. T. McCormack, M.D.	Bowling Green, Ky.
1919	II	Thomas W. Salmon, M.D., Col., M.C.	U. S. Army
1920	III	Alonzo E. Taylor, M.D.	Philadelphia
1921	IV	Merritte W. Ireland, M.D., Surg.-Gen.	U. S. Army
	V	William Romaine Newbold, Ph.D.	Philadelphia
	VI	Robert McCarrison, M.D.	Oxford
1922	VII	Hans Zinsser, M.D.	New York
	VIII	G. Canby Robinson, M.D.	Baltimore
	IX	Donald C. Balfour, M.D.	Rochester, Minn.
1923	X	John James R. Macleod, M.B.	Toronto
	XI	Leon Asher, M.D.	Berne
1924	XII	Artur Biedl, M.D.	Prague
	XIII	J. G. FitzGerald, M.D.	Toronto
	XIV	John I. Hunter, M.D., and N. D. Royle	Sydney
	XV	Willem Einthoven, M.D.	Leyden
1925	XVI	A. N. Richards, Ph.D.	Philadelphia
1927	XVII	Eugene L. Opie, M.D.	Philadelphia
	XVIII	George R. Minot, M.D.	Boston
1928	XIX	Sir Humphry Rolleston, Bart., M.D.	Cambridge
	XX	Ralph Pemberton, M.D.	Philadelphia
1929	XXI	Joseph Barcroft, B.Sc.	Cambridge
1930	XXII	Sir Wilfred Grenfell, K.C.M.G., M.D.	Labrador
	XXIII	Charles Singer, M.D.	London
	XXIV	Michel Weinberg	Paris
1931	XXV	W. J. Merle Scott, M.D.	Rochester, N. Y.
	XXVI	George Burgess Magrath, M.D.	Boston
	XXVII	Sir Thomas Lewis, Kt., M.D.	London
	XXVIII	F. J. Lang, M.D.	Innsbruck
1933	XXIX	Burton J. Lee, M.D.	New York City
	XXX	Ronald T. Grant, M.D.	London
	XXXI	Sir Andrew MacPhail, Kt., M.D.	Montreal
1934	XXXII	John B. Flick, M.D.	Philadelphia
	XXXIII	Walter B. Cannon, M.D.	Boston

1935	XXXIV	C. U. Ariëns Kappers, M.D.	Amsterdam
	XXXV	C. N. H. Long, M.D.	Philadelphia
1936	XXXVI	(a) Franklin L. Payne, M.D.	Philadelphia
		(b) L. G. Rowntree, M.D.	Philadelphia
	XXXVII	Thomas M. Rivers, M.D.	New York City
1937	XXXVIII	Hector Mortimer, M.B.	Montreal
	XXXIX	Alphonse R. Dochez, M.D.	New York City

Weir Mitchell Oration

1919	I	Charles W. Burr, M.D.	Philadelphia
1922	II	Charles L. Dana, M.D.	New York City
1925	III	Simon Flexner, M.D.	New York City
1928	IV	Frederick Tilney, M.D.	New York City
1931	V	Francis R. Packard, M.D.	Philadelphia
1934	VI	S. W. Ranson, M.D.	Chicago

James M. Anders Lectures

1926	I	William H. Park, M.D.	New York City
1927	II	C.-E. A. Winslow, Dr.P.H.	New Haven
1928	III	Allen W. Freeman, M.D.	Baltimore
1929	IV	John Wyckoff, M.D.	New York City
1930	V	A. J. Lanza, M.D.	New York City
1931	VI	C.-E. A. Winslow, Dr.P.H.	New Haven
1932	VII	Simon Flexner, M.D.	New York City
1933	VIII	Hans Zinsser, M.D.	Boston
1934	IX	Wade H. Brown, M.D.	New York City
1935	X	John L. Rice, M.D.	New York City
1936	XI	Thomas Parran, M.D., Surgeon-General, U. S. Public Health Service	Washington
1937	XII	(a) C.-E. A. Winslow, Dr.P.H.	New Haven
		(b) H. C. Sherman, Ph.D.	New York City

FELLOWS

DECEMBER 31, 1937

For degrees and titles, when not listed, see earlier editions of the TRANSACTIONS as follows:

* 1932, 3s. LIV.
[1] 1933, 4s. I, No. 1.
[2] 1934, 4s. II, No. 3.
[3] 1935, 4s. III, No. 2.
[4] 1936, 4s. IV, No. 2.

ELECTED

1934. ABBOTT, WILLIAM OSLER, A.B., M.D., Physician to the Gastro-Intestinal Section and Ward Physician to the Hospital of the Univ. of Pa.; Associate in Medicine; K. M. Kerby Fellow in Surgical Physiology. 133 S. 36th St., Phila.
1912. ADDISON, WILLIAM H. F., Medical Laboratories, Univ. of Pa., Phila.*
1926. ADLER, FRANCIS HEED, A.B., M.A., M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Ophthalmology, Univ. of Pa.; Consulting Surgeon, Wills Hospital. 313 S. 17th St., Phila.
1914. AIKEN, THOMAS G., Berwyn, Pa.*
1936. ALDRIDGE, FRED CUTLER, Wayne, Pa.[3]
1936. ALEXANDER, FAY KNIGHT, 8835 Germantown Ave., Phila.[3]
1906. ALLEN, FRANCIS OLCOTT, JR., 2216 Walnut St., Phila.*
1932. ALLEN, FREDERICK H., 1711 Fitzwater St., Phila.*
1896. ALLYN, HERMAN B., 3910 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1935. ALPERS, BERNARD J., 111 N. 49th St., Phila.[3]
1933. ALSTON, ROBERT S., 121 Walnut Lane, Phila.[1]
1905. ANSPACH, BROOKE M., 1827 Spruce St., Phila.*
1930. APPEL, KENNETH E., 408 Berkley Rd., Haverford, Pa.*
1905. APPLEMAN, L. F., 308 S. 16th St., Phila.*
1935. ARMITAGE, GEORGE L., 400 E. 13th St., Chester, Pa.[3]
1922. ARNETT, JOHN H., 2116 Pine St., Phila.*
1920. ASTLEY, G. MASON, 812 N. 63d St., Phila.*
1935. ATLEE, JOHN L., M.D. 37 E. Orange St., Lancaster, Pa.

1935. Atlee, John L., Jr., a.b., m.d. 37 E. Orange St., Lancaster, Pa.
1914. Austin, J. Harold, 821 Maloney Clinic, Univ. of Pa., Phila.*
1906. Babbitt, James A., 1912 Spruce St., Phila.*
1935. Bach, Theodore F., 1900 Rittenhouse Sq., Phila.[3]
1937. Bacon, Emily P., 2104 Spruce St., Phila.[4]
1910. Baer, Benjamin F., Jr., 1927 Spruce St., Phila.*
1916. Balentine, Percy L., 407 Weightman Bldg., 1524 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1898. Balliet, Tilghman M., 3920 Sansom St., Phila.*
1934. Bank, Joseph, 737 W. Moreland St., Phoenix, Ariz.[2]
1911. Barnard, Everett P., 1820 S. Rittenhouse Sq., Phila.*
1924. Bartle, Henry J., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1931. Bates, William, 2029 Pine St., Phila.*
1932. Batson, Oscar V., 3502 Hamilton St., Phila.*
1921. Bauer, Edward L., m.d., Professor of Children's Diseases, Jefferson Medical College; Director, Pediatric Service, Jefferson Hospital; Director of Health Services, Girard College; Consulting Pediatrist, Germantown Hospital, St. Christopher's Hospital for Children and Memorial Hospital, Roxborough. 345 S. 19th St., Phila.
1933. Bauer, John T., Pennsylvania Hospital, Phila.[1]
1922. Bazett, Henry C., Haverford, Pa.*
1908. Beardsley, E. J. G., 1919 Spruce St., Phila.*
1930. Beardwood, Joseph T., Jr., 2031 Locust St., Phila.[2]
1935. Beerman, Herman, a.b., m.d., sc.d. (med.), Assistant Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Abbott Fellow in Chemotherapeutic Research, Dept. of Dermatology and Syphilology, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Dermatologist and Chief of Outpatient Clinic, Dermatology, Service B, Penna. Hospital. Chatham Court Apts., 49th and Locust Sts., Phila.
1932. Behney, Charles A., 133 S. 36th St., Phila.*
1934. Behrend, Moses, 1738 Pine St., Phila.[2]
1930. Belk, William Parks, Times Medical Bldg., Ardmore, Pa.*
1936. Bell, Benjamin Tertius, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.[4]
1937. Bertolet, J. Allan, a.b., m.d. 329 S. 18th St., Phila.
1934. Biddle, Sydney Geoffrey, 257 S. 16th St., Phila.[2]
1918. Billings, Arthur E., 2020 Spruce St., Phila.*
1917. Birdsall, Joseph C., 4610 Spruce St., Phila.*

1933. Bishop, Paul A., Penna. Hospital, Phila.*
1908. Bland, P. Brooke, 1621 Spruce St., Phila.*
1917. Block, Frank B., 1017 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*
1929. Bockus, Harry L., 250 S. 18th St., Phila.*
1928. Boles, Russell S., Rittenhouse Plaza, Phila.*
1923. Bond, Earl D., 707 Old Lancaster Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.*
1911. Bonney, Charles W., 1117 Spruce St., Phila.*
1924. Boon, David J., 1532 N. 15th St., Phila.*
1931. Bortz, Edward L., 2021 W. Girard Ave., Phila.*
1921. Borzell, Francis F., 4940 Penn St., Phila.*
1936. Bostwick, Delazon Swift, 106 Linwood Ave., Ardmore, Pa.[3]
1928. Bothe, Albert E., 133 S. 36th St., Phila.*
1928. Bothe, Frederick A., 133 S. 36th St., Phila.*
1919. Bowen, David R., 1620 23rd Ave., N., St. Petersburg, Fla.*
1923. Bower, John O., 2008 Walnut St., Phila.*
1891. Boyd, George M., 1909 Spruce St., Phila.*
1907. Boyer, Henry P., 4602 Baltimore Ave., Phila.*
1925. Boykin, Irvine M., 922 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*
1937. Braceland, Francis J., a.b., m.d., Psychiatrist to the Institute of the Pennsylvania Hospital; Instructor in Psychiatry, Medical School, Univ. of Pa.; Instructor in Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Lecturer in Psychology, Villanova College. 111 N. 49th St., Phila.
1929. Bradbury, Samuel, m.d., Medical Director, Outpatient Department, Pennsylvania Hospital; Visiting Physician, Germantown Hospital. 151 W. Coulter St., Germantown, Phila.
1907. Bradley, William N., 1725 Pine St., Phila.*
1921. Bransfield, John W., 2101 Spruce St., Phila.*
1903. Branson, Thomas F., Rosemont, Pa.*
1917. Bromer, Ralph S., 629 Pembroke Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.*
1936. Brown, Charles L., Temple University Hospital, Broad and Ontario Sts., Phila.[4]
1932. Brown, Claude P., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1919. Brown, Henry P., Jr., m.d., Surgeon to Presbyterian Hospital; Associate in Surgery, Medical School, Univ. of Pa. 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.
1916. Brown, Samuel H., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*

1887. Brubaker, Albert P., 3426 Powelton Ave., Phila.*
1935. Buchanan, Mary, 1737 Chestnut St., Phila.[3]
1930. Bucher, Carl J., The Westbury, 15th & Spruce Sts., Phila.*
1916. Buckley, Albert C., Friends Hospital, Frankford, Phila.*
1935. Burden, J. Nelson, m.d. 4725 Osage Ave., Phila.
1928. Burden, Verne G., 255 S. 17th St., Phila.*
1927. Burns, Michael A., N.E. Corner 20th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.[2]
1906. Burns, Stillwell C., 1238 Atwood Rd., Phila.*
1892. Burr, Charles W., 1527 Pine St., Phila.[2]
1906. Butler, Ralph, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1934. Buzby, B. Franklin, 414 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.[2]
1907. Cadwalader, Williams B., 133 S. 36th St., Phila.*
1936. Camero, Anthony Roland, 4107 Chester Ave., Phila.[3]
1928. Campbell, Edward H., 1904 Spruce St., Phila.*
1931. Cantarow, Abraham, m.d., Assistant Professor of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College. 2033 Delancey St., Phila.
1935. Carey, Lawrence S., 1 Cedar Lane, Highland Park, Pa.[3]
1931. Cariss, Walter L., 2043 Walnut St., Phila.*
1930. Carpenter, Chapin, m.d., Attending Ophthalmologist, Bryn Mawr Hospital. 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.
1905. Carpenter, Herbert B., 1805 Spruce St., Phila.*
1926. Carpenter, Howard Childs, 1805 Spruce St., Phila.*
1895. Carpenter, John T., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1917. Carson, John B., 1802 Pine St., Phila.*
1922. Case, Eugene A., 63 W. LaCrosse Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.*
1937. Castallo, Mario A., a.b., m.d., Demonstrator of Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College; Asst. in Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College Hospital; Asst. Obstetrician, St. Joseph's Hospital, Phila. 248 S. 21st St., Phila.
1933. Chamberlain, W. Edward, Temple University Hospital, Phila.[1]
1900. Chance, Burton, 317 S. 15th St., Phila.*
1903. Chrystie, Walter, Bryn Mawr, Pa.*
1929. Clark, Eliot R., 315 S. 41st St., Phila.*
1934. Clark, Jefferson Hamer, 3701 N. Broad St., Phila.[2]
1926. Clarke, J. Alexander, 334 S. 21st St., Phila.*
1926. Clerf, Louis H., 126 S. 10th St., Phila.*
1910. Cloud, J. Howard, 11 W. Montgomery Ave., Ardmore, Pa.*
1903. Coates, George Morrison, 1721 Pine St., Phila.[2]

1908. Codman, Charles A. E., S.E. Corner 42d and Spruce Sts., Phila.*
1922. Cohen, Leon Solis-, 1923 Spruce St., Phila.*
1907. Cohen, Myer Solis-, 2110 Spruce St., Phila.*
1888. Cohen, S. Solis-, 1906 Walnut St., Phila.*
1920. Cole, Charles J., Elkins Park, Pa.*
1934. Colgan, Robert C., 5734 N. 5th St., Phila.[2]
1934. Collins, Leon H., Jr., 133 S. 36th St., Phila.[2]
1930. Cooper, David A., 1520 Spruce St., Phila.*
1911. Cornell, Walter S., Board of Public Education, Parkway and 21st St., Phila.*
1914. Corson, Edward F., 1201 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.[3]
1930. Cottrell, James E., 2031 Locust St., Phila.*
1924. Cowan, Alfred, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1904. Craig, Frank A., m.d., Asst. Professor of Clinical Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; President and Medical Director, White Haven Sanatorium; Chief of Special Diagnostic Clinic, Henry Phipps Institute; Consultant in Tuberculosis, Presbyterian Hospital. The Henry Phipps Institute, 7th and Lombard Sts., Phila.
1907. Crampton, George S., 2031 Locust St., Phila.*
1937. Crane, Martin P., 2433 Germantown Ave., Phila.[4]
1924. Crawford, Baxter L., Jefferson Hospital, 10th and Sansom Sts., Phila.*
1920. Creighton, William J., N.E. Cor. 20th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.*
1920. Cross, George H., Chester, Pa.*
1917. Cross, Sumner H., P. O. Box 126, Jenkintown, Pa.*
1921. Crossan, Edward T., 5324 Wayne Ave., Phila.*
1904. Cruice, John M., 406 S. 22d St., Phila.*
1937. Crump, Jean, m.d., f.a.p., n.b.d., Asst. Professor of Pediatrics, Woman's Medical College of Pa.; Asst. Pediatrician, Univ. of Pa.; Chief in Pediatrics, St. Christopher's Hospital for Children; Chief in Pediatrics, Woman's Hospital. 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.
1937. Curtis, Lawrence, a.b., d.d.s., m.d., f.a.c.s., Asst. Professor of Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, and School of Dentistry, Univ. of Pa.; Associate in Oral Surgery, Presbyterian Hospital; Associate in Maxillo-Facial Surgery, Graduate Hospital. 255 S. 17th St., Phila.

1934. Custer, R. Philip, 4035 Chestnut St., Phila.[2]
1919. Davies, John R., Jr., 2 E. Chestnut Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila.*
1896. Davis, Charles N., 1931 Spruce St., Phila.*
1936. Davis, David M., 225 S. 17th St., Phila.[4]
1937. Davis, Perk Lee, m.d., Associate in Medicine, Woman's Medical College of Pa.; Assistant Attending Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital. Suite 1305, Medical Towers, 255 S. 17th St., Phila.
1916. Davis, Warren B., 135 S. 18th St., Phila.*
1900. Davisson, Alexander H., m.d. 319 S. 18th St., Phila.
1935. Deaver, J. Montgomery, m.d. 1830 Delancey Pl., Phila.
1902. Dehoney, Howard, 240 S. 13th St., Phila.*
1935. Deibert, Irvin Elmer, 618 Benson St., Camden, N. J.[3]
1924. Deichler, L. Waller, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1923. De Long, Perce, N.E. Cor. 20th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.*
1928. Dewees, A. Lovett, Times Medical Bldg., Ardmore, Pa.*
1924. Dillon, Edward S., 2016 DeLancey St., Phila.*
1932. Dintenfass, Henry, 1305 Spruce St., Phila.*
1920. Diven, John, 326 S. 19th St., Phila.*
1920. Doane, Joseph C., 19th and Spruce Sts., Phila.*
1933. Donnelly, Joseph C., 2008 Walnut St., Phila.[1]
1937. Donnelly, Robert T. M., m.d. 255 S. 17th St., Phila.
1907. Dorrance, George M., 2101 Spruce St., Phila.*
1902. Downs, Robert N., Jr., 5916 Greene St., Phila.*
1933. Downs, T. McKean, Green Peace, Mt. Pleasant Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.*
1910. Drayton, William, Jr., m.d., Asst. Professor of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Visiting Psychiatrist, Phila. General Hospital; Psychiatrist to Municipal Court of Phila.; Consulting Psychiatrist to Sleighton Farm School. 407 S. 22d St., Phila.
1935. Duane, William, Jr., a.b., m.d. 2100 Walnut St., Phila.
1935. Duncan, Garfield G., m.d. 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.
1937. Dunn, Charles W., 269 S. 19th St., Phila.[4]
1935. Eads, John T., m.d. 318 S. 16th St., Phila.
1911. Earnshaw, Henry C., Bryn Mawr, Pa.*
1936. Easby, Mary Hoskins, 2123 Locust St., Phila.[4]
1937. Edeiken, Joseph, 1832 Spruce St., Phila.[4]
1930. Eiman, John, Cynwyd, Pa.*

1911. Eliason, Eldridge L., 326 S. 19th St., Phila.*

1928. Ellison, Richard T., 1614 Locust St., Phila.*

1936. Ellson, J. Vernon, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.S., Obstetrician and Gynecologist, Phila. Lying-In, Penna. Hospital; Chief of Service, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Delaware County Hospital. 255 S. 17th St., Phila.

1904. Elmer, Walter G., B.S., M.D., Professor of Orthopedics, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Professor of Orthopedics, Woman's Medical College of Pa.; Orthopedic Surgeon to Hospital of Graduate School of Medicine and Philadelphia General Hospital. 1801 Pine St., Phila.

1937. Elsom, Kendall A., A.B., M.D., Instructor in Medicine and Clinical Pharmacology, Univ. of Pa.; Asst. Visiting Physician, Hospital of Univ. of Pa. 133 S. 36th St., Phila.

1934. Ely, William C., 3912 Chestnut St., Phila.[2]

1932. Engel, Gilson G., 1914 Pine St., Phila.*

1934. Englerth, Louis D., 5030 Oxford Ave., Frankford, Phila.[2]

1893. Eshner, Augustus A., 1019 Spruce St., Phila.*

1905. Evans, William, 500 W. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.*

1912. Eves, Curtis C., 1910 Spruce St., Phila.*

1922. Farley, David L., 1725 Pine St., Phila.*

1903. Farr, Clifford B., Bryn Mawr, Pa.*

1893. Farr, William W., 121 Maplewood Ave., Germantown, Phila.*

1930. Farrell, John T., Jr., 235 S. 15th St., Phila.[3]

1935. Ferguson, L. Kraeer, 133 S. 36th St., Phila.[3]

1936. Fetter, Ferdinand, M.B., M.D., Instructor in Medicine, Univ. of Pa., School of Medicine; Associate Physician, Presbyterian Hospital; Assistant Physician, Philadelphia General and Pennsylvania Hospitals. 322 S. 21st St., Phila.

1935. Fetter, Theodore R., M.D., Chief Clinical Assistant, Genito-urinary Service, Jefferson Hospital; Demonstrator, Genito-urinary Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Assistant Surgeon, Division of Urology, Phila. General Hospital; Associate, Department of Genito-urinary Surgery, Jefferson Medical College. 255 S. 17th St., Phila.

1924. Fewell, Alexander G., 1924 Pine St., Phila.*

1884. Fisher, Henry M., Jenkintown, Pa.*

1928. Fitz-Hugh, Thomas, Jr., A.M., M.D., Assistant Professor of

Clinical Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Chief of Hematology Section, Medical Clinic, Hospital of the Univ. of Pa. 2016 Delancey St., Phila.

1928. Flick, John B., 1608 Spruce St., Phila.*

1888. Flick, Lawrence F., 736 Pine St., Phila.*

1908. Foulkrod, Collin, 3910 Chestnut St., Phila.*

1933. Fowler, Kenneth, 51 N. 39th St., Phila.[1]

1908. Fox, Herbert, Pepper Laboratory, 36th and Spruce Sts., Phila.*

1906. Fraley, Frederick, 71st and City Line, Overbrook, Pa.*

1935. Fretz, John Edgar, a.m., m.d., f.a.c.p., Consulting Physician, Warren Hospital, Phillipsburg, N. J. Easton, Pa.

1935. Fridy, Cyrus Ward, 58th St. and Thomas Ave., Phila.[4]

1933. Fritch, James Scott, 269 S. 19th St., Phila.[1]

1937. Fritz, Herbert H., Pennswood Rd. and Radnor St., Bryn Mawr, Pa.[4]

1935. Fry, Wilfred Eyles, 1819 Chestnut St., Phila.[3]

1937. Furlong, Thomas F., Jr., b.a., m.d., m.sc. (med.), Assistant Otolaryngologist, O. P. Dept., Bryn Mawr Hospital; Otolaryngologist and Chief of Dept. of Otolaryngology, Penna. School for the Deaf, Mt. Airy; Ass't Otolaryngologist, Graduate Hospital; Ass't Instructor in Oto-Rhinology, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa. Times Medical Bldg., Ardmore, Pa.

1933. Gamble, Clarence J., m.a., m.d. 103 Canton Ave., Boston, Mass.

1899. Gamble, Robert G., Haverford, Pa.*

1935. Gammon, George Davis, 2124 Spruce St., Phila.[3]

1931. Garner, Vaughn C., Germantown Professional Building, Phila.*

1935. Geist, Donald C., 5302 Spruce St., Phila.[3]

1917. Gerhard, Arthur H., 1615 N. Delaware Ave., Phila.*

1899. Gibbon, John H., 1608 Spruce St., Phila.*

1934. Gibbon, John H., Jr., 1608 Spruce St., Phila.[2]

1933. Gifford, U. Grant, Kennett Square, Pa.*

1920. Gill, A. Bruce, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*

1931. Gilman, Robert Louis, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.[2]

1927. Gilmour, William R., 6616 Woodland Ave., Phila.*

1931. Giordano, Anthony A. S., 1819 S. Broad St., Phila.*

1897. Girvin, John H., 2120 Walnut St., Phila.*

1920. Githens, Thomas S., The Cambridge, Wissahickon and School Lane, Phila.*

1906. Gittings, John C., M.D., Wm. H. Bennett Professor of Pediatrics, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Physician-in-Chief, Children's Hospital; Consulting Pediatrist, St. Christopher's and Philadelphia General Hospitals. University Hospital, Phila.

1905. Given, Ellis E. W., 2714 Columbia Ave., Phila.*

1906. Goepp, R. Max, 1201 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*

1906. von Goldberg, Harold G., 2213 Walnut St., Phila.*

1933. Goldburgh, Harold L., M.D., Associate in Medicine, Jefferson Medical College; Senior Attending Physician, Jewish Hospital, Phila.; Assistant Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital; Associate Medical Consultant, Phila. Hospital for Contagious Diseases. 1932 Spruce St., Phila.

1935. Goldsmith, N. Ralph, Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.[3]

1905. Gordon, Alfred, 1900 Locust St., Phila.*

1928. Gordon, Burgess L., 1832 Spruce St., Phila.*

1937. Gordon, William, A.B., M.Sc. (Med.). 1721 Pine St., Phila.

1894. Graham, Edwin E., 1713 Spruce St., Phila.*

1926. Grant, Francis C., A.B., M.D., Professor of Neurosurgery, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Professor of Neurosurgery, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Hospital of the Univ. of Pa.; Graduate Hospital of the Univ. of Pa. 3400 Spruce St., Phila.

1904. Grayson, Charles P., 262 S. 15th St., Phila.*

1933. Greenbaum, Sigmund S., B.S., M.D., Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa. 320 S. 18th St., Phila.

1932. Griffith, George C., 3833 Walnut St., Phila.*

1883. Griffith, J. P. Crozer, 1810 Spruce St., Phila.*

1934. Griffith, John Q., Jr., 214 Glencoe Ave., Upper Darby, Pa.[2]

1912. Griscom, J. Milton, Medical Tower, 255 S. 17th St., Phila.*

1933. Gruber, Charles M., Jefferson Medical College, Phila.[1]

1932. Guequierre, Jacques P., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*

1935. Hadden, Samuel Bernard, 135 S. 36th St., Phila.[3]

1935. Haines, Harlan F., 134 S. State Rd., Upper Darby, Pa.[3]

1894. Hamill, S. McC., 1822 Spruce St., Phila.*

1897. Hand, Alfred, Jr., 1724 Pine St., Phila.*

1932. Harris, Stanley E., Lansdowne, Pa.*
1929. Harrison, Francis G., 1900 Spruce St., Phila.*
1933. Harrison, William John, 135 S. 17th St., Phila.[1]
1903. Hart, Charles D., 420 W. Mermaid Lane, Chestnut Hill, Phila.*
1932. Hartman, J. Calvin, 100 W. Walnut Lane, Phila.*
1926. Hartmann, Fred L., 1914 Pine St., Phila.*
1935. Haskell, Benjamin F., 1426 Spruce St., Phila.[3]
1936. Hatch, Lerleen Clement, Univ. of Pa. Hospital, 36th and Spruce Sts., Phila.[4]
1907. Hatfield, Charles J., Phipps Institute, 7th and Lombard Sts., Phila.*
1911. Heed, Charles R., 1205 Spruce St., Phila.*
1901. Heisler, John C., 3829 Walnut St., Phila.*
1903. Henry, J. Norman, 1600 Arch St., Phila.*
1927. Herman, Leon, 801 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*
1891. Hewson, Addinell, 257 S. 16th St., Phila.*
1924. Hewson, William, 6013 Greene St., Phila.*
1924. Hirst, John C., 2d, 500 N. 20th St., Phila.*
1905. Hodge, E. B., 2019 Spruce St., Phila.*
1931. Holland, H. Albert, 8200 Crittenden St., Chestnut Hill, Phila.*
1933. Hollingshead, Irving W., 123 S. 18th St., Phila.*
1932. Hollingsworth, I. Pemberton P., 411 N. Walnut St., West Chester, Pa.*
1919. Hopkins, Arthur H., 1726 Pine St., Phila.*
1925. Hopkinson, R. Dale, Jenkintown, Pa.*
1928. Houser, Karl M., 2010 Spruce St., Phila.*
1908. Hoyt, Daniel M., Veterans' Bureau Hospital, St. Petersburg, Fla.*
1937. Hughes, Joseph, a.b., m.d. 4401 Market St., Phila.
1892. Hughes, William E., 3945 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1937. Hughson, Walter, b.s., m.d. Abington Memorial Hospital, Abington, Pa.
1923. Hume, John E., N.E. Corner 20th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.*
1921. Hunter, Robert J., 2011 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1926. Husik, David N., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1934. Hustead, Frank H., m.d. 5112 N. Broad St., Phila.
1898. Hutchinson, J. P., Media, Pa.*

1937. Ingle, Harry Barr, M.D. 1937 Fairmount Ave., Phila.
1935. Ingleby, Helen, Woman's Medical College, East Falls, Phila.[3]
1921. Ivy, Robert H., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1917. Jackson, Chevalier, 3701 N. Broad St., Phila.*
1932. Jackson, Chevalier Lawrence, 3701 N. Broad St., Phila.*
1934. Jacobs, Maurice S., 1723 Pine St., Phila.[2]
1922. Jameson, H. Leon, 2133 S. 16th St., Phila.*
1913. Jeffreys, William H., Rosemont, Pa.*
1928. John, Rutherford L., 256 S. 21st St., Phila.*
1926. Johnson, George Ernest, 5341 Chester Ave., Phila.*
1918. Jonas, Leon, 255 S. 17th St., Phila.*
1924. Jones, Harold W., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1900. Judson, Charles F., 1005 Spruce St., Phila.*
1902. Jump, Henry D., 2019 Walnut St., Phila.*
1936. Kain, Thomas M., 403 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.[3]
1903. Kalteyer, F. J., 1530 Locust St., Phila.*
1926. Kaufman, Isadore, 2054 Locust St., Phila.*
1923. Kay, James, 600 W. Olney Ave., Phila.*
1912. Keene, Floyd E., 133 S. 36th St., Phila.*
1913. Kelly, Francis J., 2211 Locust St., Phila.*
1935. Kelly, George F. J., N.E. Cor. 20th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.[3]
1932. Kelly, Herbert T., 1900 Spruce St., Phila.*
1909. Kelly, James A., 1815 Spruce St., Phila.*
1912. Kelly, Thomas C., 105 School Lane, Phila.*
1921. Kern, Richard A., University Hospital, 36th and Spruce Sts., Phila.*
1935. Keyes, Baldwin L., 2025 Walnut St., Phila.[3]
1930. Kimbrough, Robert A., Jr., A.B., M.D., Associate in Obstetrics and Gynecology, Univ. of Pa.; Assistant Professor of Obstetrics, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Assistant Gynecologist, University Hospital; Chief of Service B., Philadelphia Lying-In Hospital. 807 Spruce St., Phila.
1936. King, Orville C., Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.[3]
1931. Kinney, Willard H., 315 S. 17th St., Phila.*
1920. Klauder, Joseph V., 1934 Spruce St., Phila.*
1920. Klein, Thomas, 250 S. 18th St., Phila.*
1934. Klemmer, Roland N., M.D., Chief of Medical Service, Lan-

caster General Hospital; Associate Chief of Staff, Lancaster County Hospital. 439 N. Duke St., Lancaster, Pa.

1934. Kline, Oram R., 414 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.[2]

1932. Klopp, John W., 913 Medical Arts Bldg., 16th and Walnut Sts., Phila.*

1919. Knipe, Norman L., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*

1908. Knowles, Frank C., 2035 Spruce St., Phila.*

1925. Knox, Harry E., 719 66th Ave., Oak Lane, Phila.*

1914. Kolmer, John A., Cynwyd, Pa.*

1936. Konzelmann, Frank Williamson, 3638 N. 21st St., Phila.[3]

1932. Kornblum, Karl, b.s., m.d., Professor of Roentgenology, Jefferson Medical College; Director, Dept. of Roentgenology, Jefferson Hospital. Wynnewood, Pa.

1904. Krauss, Frederick, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*

1914. Krumbhaar, Edward B., Box 4378, Chestnut Hill, Phila.*

1900. Krusen, Wilmer, Phila. College of Pharmacy, Phila.*

1932. Landis, Eugene M., University Hospital, 36th and Spruce Sts., Phila.*

1907. Langdon, H. Maxwell, 1530 Locust St., Phila.*

1933. Langdon, Roy L., 5917 Greene St., Germantown, Phila.*

1934. Laplace, Louis B., 1900 Rittenhouse Sq., Phila.[2]

1926. Laws, George M., 1907 Spruce St., Phila.[2]

1936. Leaman, William G., 3700 Baring St., Phila.[4]

1920. Leavitt, Frederic H., 1527 Pine St., Phila.*

1934. Lee, Thomas B., 622 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.[2]

1908. Lee, Walter E., 1833 Pine St., Phila.*

1936. Lehrfeld, Louis, b.a., m.a., m.d., Attending Surgeon, Wills Hospital; Active Consulting Ophthalmologist, Philadelphia General Hospital. 1321 Spruce St., Phila.

1935. Lemmon, William T., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.[3]

1920. Leopold, Simon S., 2025 Spruce St., Phila.*

1933. Levering, J. Walter, 1309 Oak Lane, Phila.[1]

1915. Lewis, Fielding O., 259 S. 17th St., Phila.*

1936. Lillie, Walter I., 255 S. 17th St., Phila.[3]

1927. Lindsey, Walter H., 810 W. Dauphin St., Phila.*

1936. Lintgen, Charles, m.d., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.

1936. Llewellyn, Thomas H., 739 N. 40th St., Phila.[4]

1907. Lodholz, Edward, Medical Laboratories, Univ. of Pa., Phila.*

1931. Loewenberg, S. A., 1905 Spruce St., Phila.*

1933. Long, Esmond R., M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Pathology, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Director, Henry Phipps Institute, Univ. of Pa. Henry Phipps Institute, 7th and Lombard Sts., Phila.

1935. Long, William L., 2025 Walnut St., Phila.[3]

1893. Longaker, Daniel, 6050 Overbrook Ave., Phila.*

1931. Longaker, Edwin P., 41 E. Montgomery Ave., Ardmore, Pa.*

1936. Lucchesi, Pascal F., Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases, 4000 N. Front St., Phila.[4]

1921. Lucké, Balduin H. E., Medical School, Univ. of Pa., Phila.*

1924. Ludy, John B., 1201 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*

1923. Lueders, Charles W., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*

1932. Lukens, Francis D. W., University Hospital, 36th and Spruce Sts., Phila.*

1930. Lukens, Robert M., 1923 Spruce St., Phila.[2]

1929. Lull, Clifford B., Women's Bldg., Penna. Hosp., 807 Spruce St., Phila.*

1919. Lynch, Frank B., Jr., M.D., Director of Pathology, Germantown Hospital. The Germantown Hospital, E. Wister St., Germantown, Phila.

1914. Lyon, B. B. Vincent, 2031 Locust St., Phila.*

1933. McAndrews, Leo F., Times Medical Bldg., Ardmore, Pa.[1]

1932. McCahey, James F., 1534 Pine St., Phila.*

1900. McCarthy, Daniel J., 2025 Walnut St., Phila.*

1936. McCarthy, Patrick A., Central Medical Bldg., Phila.[3]

1935. McClenahan, William U., 3 Summit Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila.[3]

1931. McCloskey, Edward, 7 E. Chestnut Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila.*

1935. McConnell, James W., 20th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.[3]

1934. McCouch, Grayson P., Medical School, University of Pa., Phila.[2]

1937. McCutcheon, Morton, A.B., M.D. Alden Park Manor, Germantown, Phila.

1895. McFarland, Joseph, 542 W. Hortter St., Germantown, Phila.*

1937. McGuinness, Aims C., A.B., M.D., Assistant Visiting Physician, Children's Hospital of Phila.; Assistant Pediatrician, Hospital of the Univ. of Pa.; Associate Pediatrician,

Chestnut Hill Hospital; Instructor in Pediatrics, Univ. of Pa. The Children's Hospital, 1740 Bainbridge St., Phila.

1931. McIver, Joseph, 255 S. 17th St., Phila.[3]

1905. McKenzie, R. Tait, 2014 Pine St., Phila.*

1933. McLaughlin, James S., 334 S. 21st St., Phila.*

1924. McMillan, Thomas M., 2044 Locust St., Phila.*

1924. McPhedran, F. Maurice, Research Dept. of Respiratory Diseases, Germantown Hosp., Penn and Chew Sts., Phila.*

1932. Macfarlane, Catharine, Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*

1910. Mackinney, William H., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*

1936. MacMurtrie, Wm. J., 912 S. 49th St., Phila.[4]

1935. Maeder, LeRoy M. A., 204 S. 13th St., Phila.[3]

1935. Maier, Ernest G., m.d. 1323 N. 15th St., Phila.

1914. Maier, F. Hurst, 2019 Walnut St., Phila.*

1936. Mann, Bernard, 2019 Pine St., Phila.[4]

1937. Margolies, Alexander, 1836 Delancey St., Phila.[4]

1937. Martin, Collier F., m.d., f.a.c.s., f.a.p.s., Professor of Proctology and Vice-Dean of Dept. of Proctology, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa. 1831 Chestnut St., Phila.

1889. Martin, Edward, 135 S. 18th St., Phila.*

1935. Mason, James B., 3815 Chestnut St., Phila.[3]

1935. Matthews, Robert A., 111 N. 49th St., Phila.[4]

1932. Meade, Richard H., Jr., Miquon, Pa.[2]

1934. Mecray, Paul M., 405 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.[2]

1914. Mencke, J. Bernhard, 1816 Spruce St., Phila.*

1923. Mendelson, Walter, 639 Church Lane, Germantown, Phila.*

1937. Meyer, George P., m.d. 410 Haddon Ave., Camden, N. J.

1894. Miller, D. J. Milton, 104 S. Jackson Ave., Ventnor, N. J.*

1935. Miller, Ford A., 20 S. 39th St., Phila.[3]

1934. Miller, Hugh McC., 1614 Locust St., Phila.[2]

1932. Miller, M. Valentine, 114 W. Phil-Ellena St., Phila.[2]

1921. Miller, T. Grier, a.b., m.d., Professor of Clinical Medicine, University of Pennsylvania Medical School; Chief, Gastro-intestinal Clinic, University Hospital; Consultant, Friends, Chestnut Hill and Abington Memorial Hospitals. University Hospital, 36th and Spruce Sts., Phila.

1937. Missett, Joseph Vincent, Jr., a.b., m.d., f.a.c.s. 1814 Spruce St., Phila.

1904. Mitchell, Charles F., 2003 Pine St., Phila.*
1921. Mohler, Henry K., 319 S. 16th St., Phila.*
1932. Mohler, Roy W., a.b., m.d., Visiting Obstetrician and Gynecologist, Methodist Episcopal Hospital; Associate in Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College; Assistant Obstetrician and Gynecologist, Pennsylvania Hospital. 1806 Spruce St., Phila.
1936. Montgomery, Hugh, 216 Kent Rd., Ardmore, Pa.[4]
1936. Montgomery, John B., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.[4]
1932. Montgomery, Thaddeus L., a.b., m.d., Associate Professor of Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College; Assistant Obstetrician, Jefferson Hospital. 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.
1928. Moon, Virgil H., Jefferson Medical College, Phila.*
1935. Moore, John Royal, Beury Bldg., Broad St. and Erie Ave., Phila.[3]
1923. Moore, William F., 255 S. 16th St., Phila.*
1924. Moorhead, Stirling W., a.b., m.d., Assistant Professor of Urology, Univ. of Pa.; Associate in Urology, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Urologist-in-Chief, Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Phila.; Consulting Urologist, Montgomery Hospital, Norristown, Pa. 1523 Pine St., Phila.
1918. Morgan, Arthur C., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1936. Morgan, David R., Jefferson Medical College, Phila.[3]
1886. Morris, Caspar, Haverford, Pa.*
1893. Morris, Elliston J., 128 S. 18th St., Phila.*
1929. Mudd, Stuart, Dept. Bacteriology, Univ. of Penna., Phila.*
1935. Mullen, Carroll Richard, a.b., m.d., Ophthalmologist to Philadelphia General Hospital; Ophthalmologist to Fitzgerald-Mercy Hospital; Senior Asst. Surgeon, Wills Hospital; Asst. Demonstrator, Jefferson Medical College. 255 S. 17th St., Phila.
1934. Mullen, Edward A., 2615 W. Somerset St., Phila.[2]
1905. Muller, George P., 1930 Spruce St., Phila.[4]
1930. Murphy, Douglas P., 3815 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1934. Murphy, Eugene C., 1841 S. Broad St., Phila.[2]
1905. Mutschler, Louis H., 1625 Spruce St., Phila.*
1902. Nassau, Charles F., 1710 Locust St., Phila.*
1887. Neilson, Thomas R., 1937 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1936. Nelson, Guy M., 928 Clinton St., Phila.[3]

1905. Newcomet, William S., 3501 Baring St., Phila.*
1905. Newlin, Arthur, 1804 Pine St., Phila.*
1935. Nicholson, Jesse Thompson, B.S., M.D., Assistant Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa. 1726 Spruce St., Phila.
1899. Nicholson, William Rufus, 2023 Spruce St., Phila.[2]
1905. Norris, Charles C., 133 S. 36th St., Phila.*
1933. Nylin, Josef B., University Hospital, Phila.[1]
1913. O'Neal, Alexander Hay, St. Davids, Pa.*
1936. Orr, Theodore E., B.S., M.D., Associate in Orthopedic Surgery, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Asst. in Orthopedic Surgery, University Hospital; Associate Orthopedic Surgeon, Presbyterian Hospital; Orthopedic Surgeon, Chester County Hospital, West Chester, Pa. 1930 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.
1913. Outerbridge, George W., 1927 Spruce St., Phila.*
1915. Owen, Hubley R., 319 S. 16th St., Phila.*
1897. Packard, Francis R., 304 S. 19th St., Phila.*
1933. Palmer, Harold D., 111 N. 49th St., Phila.[1]
1906. Pancoast, Henry K., 544 S. Bowman Ave., Merion, Pa.*
1909. Parish, Benjamin D., 1927 Spruce St., Phila.*
1899. Parke, William E., 1534 N. 15th St., Phila.*
1910. Patterson, Ross Vernet, 2126 Spruce St., Phila.[3]
1931. Paul, John Davis, 3112 N. Broad St., Phila.*
1932. Payne, Franklin L., 133 S. 36th St., Phila.*
1922. Pelouze, P. S., 1737 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1909. Pemberton, Ralph, Paoli, Pa.*
1930. Pendergrass, Eugene P., 428 Owen Rd., Ardmore, Pa.*
1932. Pennell, Howard Y., West Chester, Pa.*
1914. Pepper, O. H. Perry, University Hospital, 36th and Spruce Sts., Phila.[2]
1902. Pepper, William, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa., Phila.*
1916. Percival, Milton F., 2332 S. Broad St., Phila.*
1917. Peter, Luther C., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1937. Pettit, Horace, B.S., M.D., Associate in Bacteriology, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa. 135 Rose Lane, Haverford, Pa.
1905. Pfahler, George E., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1915. Pfeiffer, Damon B., 1822 Pine St., Phila.*
1907. Pfromm, George W., 1431 N. 15th St., Phila.*
1935. Phillips, Arthur W., 3904 Walnut St., Phila.[3]

1911. Piersol, George Morris, B.S., M.D., Professor of Medicine and Vice-Dean for Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Physician-in-Chief, Abington Memorial Hospital; Active Consultant in Medicine, Philadelphia General Hospital. 2031 Locust St., Phila.
1933. Pillsbury, Donald Marion, 133 S. 36th St., Phila.[1]
1905. Pitfield, Robert L., 5211 Wayne Ave., Phila.*
1922. Pleasants, Henry, Jr., West Chester, Pa.*
1937. Polk, David Stewart, B.A., M.D. Rosemont, Pa.
1932. Porter, Roland De Lance, Jenkintown, Pa.*
1931. Pryor, Charles Allen, 1910 Spruce St., Phila.[2]
1931. Ramsey, Frank M., Chestnut Hill, Phila.*
1913. Randall, Alexander, 1323 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*
1926. Ravdin, I. S., 2015 Delancey St., Phila.[4]
1928. Reese, Warren S., 230 S. 21st St., Phila.*
1925. Reeves, Rufus S., 2227 Spruce St., Phila.*
1931. Regester, Robert P., 255 S. 17th St., Phila.*
1920. Rehfuss, Martin E., N.E. Corner 16th and Spruce Sts., Phila.*
1921. Reiff, E. Paul, 5051 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1937. Reimann, Hobart A., M.D. Jefferson Hospital, Phila.
1919. Reimann, Stanley P., 703 W. Phil-Ellena St., Germantown, Phila.*
1929. de Rényi, George S., 212 S. 39th St., Phila.*
1923. Repplier, Sidney J., Roumfort Road, Chestnut Hill, Phila.*
1936. Richards, James L., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.[4]
1919. Richardson, Russell, 320 S. 16th St., Phila.*
1919. Ridpath, Robert F., 1737 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1898. Riesman, David, 1520 Spruce St., Phila.[2]
1936. Ritter, Joseph A., N.E. Cor. 54th and Gainor Rd., Phila.[4]
1933. de Rivas, Damaso, Lansdowne, Pa.[1]
1932. Robbins, Frederick R., 255 S. 17th St., Phila.*
1899. Roberts, Walter, 1921 Spruce St., Phila.*
1932. Robertson, Harold F., 327 S. 17th St., Phila.*
1903. Robertson, William Egbert, 327 S. 17th St., Phila.*
1912. Rodman, John Stewart, 524 Manor Rd., Wynnewood, Pa.*
1934. Rogers, Harry L., Riverton, N. J.[2]
1928. Rose, Edward, 255 S. 17th St., Phila.*
1936. Rose, Elizabeth Kirk, A.B., M.D., Instructor in Pediatrics, Univ. of Pa. Medical School; Associate in Pediatrics,

Woman's Medical College; Asst. House Physician, Children's Hospital of the Mary Drexel Home; Out-Patient Pediatric Staff, Presbyterian Hospital. 426 Owen Rd., Wynnewood, Pa.

1909. Rosenberger, Randle C., 1001 Walnut St., Phila.*
1932. Rothrock, Harry A., West Chester, Pa.*
1936. Rothschild, Norman, 235 S. 15th St., Phila.[3]
1933. Rowntree, Leonard George, 1520 Spruce St., Phila.[1]
1937. Roxby, John B., Dept. of Anatomy, Temple University, Broad and Ontario Sts., Phila.[4]
1933. Rudolphy, Jay Besson, 1924 Pine St., Phila.[4]
1905. Rugh, J. Torrance, 911 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*
1929. Ryan, William J., Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*
1936. Sands, Joseph Evans, M.D. Rosemont, Pa.
1905. Sartain, Paul J., 2006 Walnut St., Phila.*
1908. Sautter, Albert C., Germantown Professional Bldg., Phila.*
1927. Saxon, Gordon J., 5314 Spruce St., Phila.*
1906. Saylor, Edwin S., 1737 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1920. Scarlett, Hunter W., 230 S. 21st St., Phila.*
1917. Schaeffer, J. Parsons, 4634 Spruce St., Phila.*
1932. Schaffer, Howard W., 3475 Midvale Ave., Phila.*
1929. Scheffey, Lewis C., 255 S. 17th St., Phila.[4]
1929. Schenck, Harry P., 1912 Spruce St., Phila.*
1917. Schnabel, Truman G., 1704 Pine St., Phila.*
1917. Schoff, Charles H., Media, Pa.*
1928. Schofield, Frederick S., 822 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*
1921. Schumann, Edward A., 1814 Spruce St., Phila.*
1887. de Schweinitz, George E., 1705 Walnut St., Phila.*
1930. Scott, John P., Children's Hospital, 1740 Bainbridge St., Phila.*
1917. Service, Charles A., Bala, Pa.*
1924. Shallow, Thomas A., 3942 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1908. Shannon, Charles E. G., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1928. Sharpe, John S., Haverford, Pa.*
1928. Sharpless, Frederick C., Rosemont, Pa.*
1897. Sharpless, William T., West Chester, Pa.*
1931. Sheehan, William C., 8314 Germantown Ave., Phila.*
1932. Sheridan, Joyce T., 412 W. Durham St., Phila.*
1906. Shields, William G., 414 School Lane, Phila.*

1936. Shipman, James Shelby, 542 Cooper St., Camden, N. J.[3]
1935. Shoemaker, Robert, 3rd, 68 Byberry Rd., Hatboro, Pa.[3]
1896. Shoemaker, William T., 2017 Locust St., Phila.*
1900. Shumway, Edward A., 1737 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1936. Shuster, Benjamin H., 1824 Pine St., Phila.[3]
1903. Sinclair, John F., 4103 Walnut St., Phila.*
1907. Sinkler, Francis W., 1226 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*
1902. Siter, E. Hollingsworth, 2213 Delancey Place, Phila.*
1928. Skillern, Samuel R., 1734 Pine St., Phila.*
1933. Smelzer, Donald Campbell, Graduate Hospital, Phila.[1]
1929. Smith, Austin T., 259 S. 17th St., Phila.*
1933. Smith, Lauren H., 111 N. 49th St., Phila.[1]
1937. Smith, Lawrence Weld, a.b., m.d., Professor and Head of Department of Pathology, and Director of Laboratories, Temple University. Dept. of Pathology, Temple University, Phila.
1936. Smith, Richard Manges, 329 S. 12th St., Phila.[3]
1927. Smyth, Calvin M., Jr., Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*
1919. Smyth, Henry Field, Wayne, Pa.*
1935. Sokoloff, Martin J., 255 S. 17th St., Phila.[3]
1935. Sommer, George N. J., m.d. 120 W. State St., Trenton, N. J.
1933. Southworth, Varnum C., Germantown Professional Bldg., Phila.[1]
1933. Spackman, Edgar W., Hamilton Court, 39th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.* [2]
1928. Spaeth, Edmund B., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1937. Spangler, John Luther, b.s., m.d. Devon, Pa.
1935. Spiegel, Ernest, Majestic Hotel, Broad and Girard Ave., Phila.[3]
1897. Spiller, William G., m.d., sc.d., ll.d., Emeritus Professor of Neurology, Univ. of Pa.; Honorary Fellow of New York Academy of Medicine; Corresponding Member of Vienna Society for Psychiatry and Neurology; Honorary Member of Estonian Society for Neurology. 4409 Pine St., Phila.
1929. Sponsler, Marshall B., a.b., m.d., Visiting Otolaryngologist, Methodist Hospital, Phila.; Associate in Otolaryngology, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Associate in Otology, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa. 1934 Spruce St., Phila.

1894. Stahl, B. Franklin, Haverford, Pa.*
1909. Starbuck, J. Clinton, 42 East Washington St., Media, Pa.*
1927. Starr, Isaac, 505 Cresheim Valley Rd., Phila.*
1936. Steinfield, Edward, N.E. Cor. 18th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.[3]
1895. Stengel, Alfred, Maloney Clinic, University Hospital, 36th and Spruce Sts., Phila.*
1901. Stevens, Arthur A., 314 S. 16th St., Phila.*
1914. Stewart, Thomas S., Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Phila.*
1931. Stiles, Merritt H., 113 W. Chestnut Ave., Phila.*
1934. Stimson, Cheney M., M.D., F.A.C.S. Greene and Harvey Sts., Germantown, Phila.
1925. Stokes, John H., 3800 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1928. Stokes, Joseph, Jr., 159 W. Coulter St., Phila.*
1934. Stout, Philip S., 269 S. 19th St., Phila.[2]
1923. Strecker, Edward A., 111 N. 49th St., Phila.*
1923. Stroud, William D., 1011 Clinton St., Phila.*
1937. Strumia, Max M., B.A., B.S., M.D., D.MED.SC., Pathologist, Bryn Mawr Hospital; Associate in Pathology, School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Asst. Professor of Pathology, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa. Bryn Mawr Hospital, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
1933. Stuckert, Harry, 248 S. 21st St., Phila.*
1937. Sturgis, Margaret C., M.D., F.A.C.S., Clinical Professor of Gynecology, Woman's Medical College of Pa.; Gynecologist to Woman's Hospital of Phila.; Associate Gynecologist to Hospital of Woman's Medical College of Pa.; Assistant Gynecologist and Obstetrician to Philadelphia General Hospital. 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.
1927. Sturgis, Samuel B., Ardmore, Pa.*
1934. Summey, Thomas J., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.[2]
1930. Sunderman, F. William, 2210 Delancey St., Phila.*
1936. Surver, James Miller, M.D., Assistant in Surgery, Jefferson Hospital; Instructor in Surgery, Jefferson Medical College; Assistant Surgeon, Out-Patient Department, Pennsylvania Hospital. 1832 Spruce St., Phila.
1928. Swartley, William B., 6002 Greene St., Phila.*
1934. Sweeney, John A., 1900 Rittenhouse Sq., Phila.[2]
1900. Talley, James Ely, 2031 Locust St., Phila.*
1933. Taylor, Herbert W., Haverford, Pa.[1]

1931. Taylor, Norman H., 100 W. Evergreen Ave., Phila.*
1928. Thomas, J. Earl, Drexel Hill, Pa.*
1907. Thomas, T. Turner, 1737 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1927. Thorington, J. Monroe, 2031 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1898. Thornton, Edward Q., 1331 Pine St., Phila.*
1936. Thornton, Mary Bickings-, 2703 West Somerset St., Phila.[4]
1936. Thorp, Francis Quicksall, 1367 Oxford St., Phila.[3]
1930. Thorpe, Edward S., Jr., 133 S. 36th St., Phila.*
1936. Thudium, William J., Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.[3]
1935. Tocantins, L. M., m.d., Associate in Medicine, Jefferson Medical College. 350 E. Meehan Ave., Germantown, Phila.
1935. Toland, Owen J., 1806 Spruce St., Phila.[3]
1912. Torrey, Robert G., 1716 Locust St., Phila.*
1936. Towson, Charles Emory, a.b., b.s., m.d., f.a.c.s., Associate in Otology, Jefferson Medical College; Asst. Otologist, Jefferson Hospital; Chief Clinical Asst. in Otology, Jefferson Hospital; Asst. Otolaryngologist, Germantown Hospital. Germantown Professional Bldg., Phila.
1934. Tracy, Martha, 516 W. Coulter St., Phila.[2]
1908. Tracy, Stephen E., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1926. Tucker, Gabriel, 326 S. 19th St., Phila.[3]
1933. Tumen, Henry J., 2022 Spruce St., Phila.[1]
1935. Turnbull, William G., Phila. General Hospital, Phila.[3]
1923. Turner, Creighton H., 1731 Pine St., Phila.*
1929. Tyson, Ralph M., m.d., Medical Chief, St. Christopher's Children's Hospital; Pediatrist, Pennsylvania Hospital; Consulting Pediatrist, Montgomery Hospital, Norristown, Pa.; Consulting Pediatrist, Shriners' Hospital for Crippled Children. 255 S. 17th St., Phila.
1937. Uhle, Charles A. W., a.b., m.d., Assistant Urologist, Lankenau Hospital; Asst. Genito-urinary Surgeon, Philadelphia General Hospital; Associate in Urology, Medical School, Univ. of Pa. 7939 Winston Rd., Chestnut Hill, Phila.
1907. Ullom, Josephus T., Carpenter and Quincy Sts., Phila.*
1934. Ulrich, George A., 309 S. 12th St., Phila.[2]
1937. Vander Veer, Joseph B., m.d., Instructor in Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Associate in Cardiology, Post-Graduate Medical School, Univ. of Pa.; Asst. Physician to Pennsylvania

Hospital; Cardiologist to Out-Patient Department, Bryn Mawr Hospital. 302 S. 19th St., Phila.

1937. Van Loon, Emily Lois, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.[4]

1933. Vastine, Jacob Hursh, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.[1]

1912. Vaux, Norris Wistar, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, Jefferson Medical College; Obstetrician and Gynecologist-in-Chief, Philadelphia Lying-In, Pennsylvania Hospital. 807 Spruce St., Phila.

1903. Wadsworth, William S., 3914 Baltimore Ave., Phila.*

1927. Wagers, Arthur J., 1429 Spruce St., Phila.*

1928. Wagoner, George W., Haverford Gables, Haverford, Pa.*

1931. Walker, Herschel C., Wynnewood, Pa.*

1906. Walker, John K., Media, Pa.[3]

1907. Walker, Warren, 1819 Chestnut St., Phila.*

1932. Walkling, Adolph A., Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.[4]

1904. Walsh, Joseph, 521 Medical Arts Bldg., Phila.*

1895. Watson, Arthur W., M.D., Consulting Laryngologist and Otologist to Jewish Hospital, Mt. Sinai Hospital, and Philadelphia Home for Incurables. 2013 Locust St., Phila.

1932. Watt, Charles C., Jr., 6605 Wayne Ave., Phila.*

1933. Waygood, James Jamison, 3464 W. School Lane, Phila.[1]

1903. Weber, Charles H., 2048 Pine St., Phila.*

1930. Weeder, S. Dana, 6110 Greene St., Phila.*

1920. Weidman, Fred D., 20 Tenby Rd., Llanerch, Pa.*

1933. Weiss, Benjamin P., M.D., Associate Professor of Neurology, Jefferson Medical College; Neurologist, Philadelphia General Hospital; Director, Neuro-psychiatric Dept., Germantown Hospital; Consulting Neuro-psychiatrist, Norristown State Hospital. The Lenox, 13th and Spruce Sts., Phila.

1923. Weiss, Edward, 1923 Spruce St., Phila.[4]

1935. Whelan, George L., 2100 Walnut St., Phila.[3]

1921. Whitaker, William, 5448 Germantown Ave., Phila.*

1901. White, Courtland Y., 6611 N. 10th St., Phila.*

1936. White, Ellen Pawling Corson-, 1820 Pine St., Phila.[4]

1925. Widmann, Bernard P., 250 S. 18th St., Phila.*

1936. Wilder, Theodore S., Germantown Professional Bldg., Greene and Coulter Sts., Phila.[4]

1936. Wilkinson, R. Powers, 1613 S. Broad St., Phila.[4]

1914. Willard, De Forest P., 1726 Spruce St., Phila.*
1935. Willard, John H., M.D. 2022 Locust St., Phila.
1907. Williams, Carl, School Lane and Greene St., Phila.*
1924. Williams, Horace James, M.D., Professor of Otology, Jefferson Medical College; Otologist, Jefferson Hospital; Laryngologist and Otologist, Germantown Dispensary and Hospital, Memorial Hospital, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases and Germantown Lutheran Orphanage. 5908 Greene St., Phila.
1937. Williams, John C., 6370 Germantown Ave., Phila.[4]
1920. Williams, Philip F., 2206 Locust St., Phila.*
1927. Williamson, Ernest G., 6353 Woodbine Ave., Phila.*
1916. Wilmer, Harry B., 6013 Greene St., Phila.*
1921. Wilson, George, 133 S. 36th St., Phila.*
1937. Wilson, Ross B., 1914 Pine St., Phila.[4]
1902. Wilson, Samuel M., 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1897. Wilson, W. Reynolds, Villa Nova, Pa.*
1936. Winfield, James M., 1015 Washington St., Wilmington, Del.[4]
1904. Wister, James W., 5430 Germantown Ave., Phila.*
1933. Wohl, Michael G., 1727 Pine St., Phila.[1]
1918. Wolferth, Charles C., S.E. Corner 36th and Spruce Sts., Phila.*
1893. Wood, Alfred C., 2035 Walnut St., Phila.*
1932. Wood, Francis C., Wynnewood, Pa.*
1900. Wood, George B., N.E. Corner 20th and Chestnut Sts., Phila.*
1903. Wood, Horatio C., 319 S. 41st St., Phila.*
1897. Woodward, George, W. Willow Grove Ave., Chestnut Hill, Phila.*
1928. Wright, Carroll S., 1402 Spruce St., Phila.*
1937. Yaskin, Joseph C., M.D., Clinical Professor of Neurology, Graduate School of Medicine, Univ. of Pa.; Neurologist, Graduate Hospital; Neurologist, Philadelphia General Hospital. 1832 Spruce St., Phila.
1894. Zentmayer, William, 1930 Chestnut St., Phila.*
1895. Zimmerman, Mason W., 1518 Waverly St., Phila.*
1933. Zulick, J. Donald, 2008 Walnut St., Phila.[1]

NON-RESIDENT FELLOWS

For degrees and titles when not listed see notation, p. 67.

ELECTED

1883. Baum, Charles, 123 W. Main St., Middletown, Pa.*

1916. Bell, Rear Admiral William H., M.C., U.S.N., 5 W. Blackthorn St., Chevy Chase, Md.*

1903. Biggs, M. H., Rutherfordton, N. C.*

1936. Brown, Clark E., B.S., M.D., Pathologist to the Cottage, St. Francis and County Hospitals of Santa Barbara. Santa Barbara Cottage Hospital, Santa Barbara, California.

1908. Cadbury, William W., Lingnan University, Canton, China.*

1936. Clarke, Francis Mann, 116 New St., New Brunswick, N. J.[3]

1937. Conaway, W. P., A.B., M.D., F.A.C.S., Attending Gynecologist, Atlantic City Hospital. 1723 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

1936. Cooper, Melbourne J., Nix Professional Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.[4]

1936. Dickson, John McCrea, 103 W. Middle St., Gettysburg, Pa.[4]

1897. Dorland, W. A. N., 185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.*

1905. Evans, Joseph S., Jr., 1300 University Ave., Madison, Wis.*

1913. Gates, Nathaniel, 10 Peterboro Ave., Detroit, Mich.*

1908. Goodman, Edward H., Dorset, Vt.*

1936. Guthrie, Donald, Robert Packer Hospital, Sayre, Pa.[3]

1902. Gwyn, Norman B., 109 Madison Ave., Toronto, Canada.*

1928. Hayman, Joseph M., Lakeside Hospital, Cleveland, O.*

1935. Hill, Emory, A.B., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology, Medical College of Va.; Consulting Ophthalmologist, Hospital Division, Medical College of Va. Professional Building, Richmond, Va.

1892. Hinsdale, Guy, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.*

1908. Hitchens, A. Parker, Major, M.C., U. S. A., in charge 6th Corps Area Laboratory, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.*

1933. Hitzrot, Lewis H., Medical Director, Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.[4]

1936. Hughes, Brady A., 5005 42d Place, North; Birmingham, Ala.[4]

1912. Hunter, John W., McDaniel, Md.*

1885. Jackson, Edward, Republic Bldg., Denver, Colo.*

1900. Jopson, John H., Waverly Mills, S. C.*

1910. Karsner, Howard T., Institute of Pathology, Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio.*

1887. Kelly, Howard A., 1418 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.*

1935. McGuire, Hunter H., 105 N. Braddock St., Winchester, Va.[3]

1916. McKnight, Howard A., Tecumseh Bldg., Springfield, Ohio.*

1900. McReynolds, Robert Phillips, 213 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.*

1911. Meigs, Edward B., 1736 M St., N.W., Washington, D. C.*

1936. Middleton, William Shainline, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.[3]

1917. Mitchell, A. Graeme, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.*

1915. Musser, John H., 1430 Tulane Ave., New Orleans, La.[3]

1937. Nicholson, Samuel T., 2d, The Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.[4]

1905. Norris, George W., Dimock, Pa.*

1901. Norris, Henry, Waverly Mills, S. C.*

1926. Paul, John Rodman, Dept. Internal Medicine, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.*

1907. Price, George E., Stimson Bldg., Seattle, Wash.*

1936. Quiney, James J., 208 Lafayette Building, Easton, Pa.[3]

1904. Ravenel, M. P., 203 Westmont Ave., Columbia, Mo.*

1936. Resinger, John A., 1900 Lamont St., N.W., Washington, D. C.[4]

1907. Royer, B. Franklin, 11 Wyoming Ave., Tunkhannock, Pa.*

1913. de Schweinitz, George L., 85 E. Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa.*

1908. Shoemaker, Harlan, 1930 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Cal.*

1932. Siegel, Alvin E., a.b., m.d., Visiting Physician to Macon Hospital. Medical Arts Building, 553 Walnut St., Macon, Ga.

1934. Stewart, Harold L., m.d., U. S. Public Health Service. No. 387 Harvard Medical School, Longwood Ave., Boston, Mass.

1934. Stewart, Sloan G., m.d. Pacific and N. Carolina Aves., Atlantic City, N. J.

1900. Swan, John M., 457 Park Ave., Rochester, N. Y.*

1913. Vail, William Penn, Blairstown, N. J.*

1897. Veasey, Clarence A., Paulson Bldg., Spokane, Wash.*

HONORARY FELLOWS

(Limited to Fifty, of whom Twenty may be Foreigners)

American

ELECTED

1909. Crile, George W., M.D., Cleveland Clinic, Euclid Ave. at E. Ninety-third St., Cleveland, O.

1916. Estes, William Lawrence, M.D., Union Bank Bldg., Bethlehem, Pa.

1912. McCaw, Brig-Gen. Walter D., M.D., Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. A., retired, Woodstock, Ulster Co., N. Y.

1906. Mayo, William J., M.D., Rochester, Minn.

1917. Miner, Charles H., M.D., 264 S. Franklin St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

1936. Richards, Alfred Newton, PH.D., SC.D., M.D. (HON.), School of Medicine, University of Pa., Phila.

1937. Zinsser, Hans, A.M., M.D., D.SC., Professor of Bacteriology and Immunology, Harvard Medical School. Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass.

Foreign

1928. Archibald, Edward, M.D., McGill University, Montreal, Canada.

1937. Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, C.B.E., F.R.S., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., Director National Institute for Medical Research, Hamstead, Eng. Mt. Vernon House, N.W.3, Hamstead, London.

1924. Hopkins, Sir F. Gowland, M.D., Biochemical Department, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England.

1922. McCarrison, Sir Robert, KT., C.I.E., M.D., D.SC., LL.D., F.R.C.P., Major-General, Indian Medical Service (retired). 18 Linton Rd., Oxford, England.

1885. Rendu, Jean, M.D., Lyons, France.

1928. Rolleston, Sir Humphrey, BART., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L. (*Durh.*), LL.D., D.SC., Martins, Haslemere, Surrey, England.

NECROLOGICAL LIST

Honorary Fellow

SIR THOMAS MYLES, M.D.
July 14, 1937

Fellows

MILTON J. GREENMAN, M.D.
April 7, 1937

JOHN MONROE FISHER, M.D.
May 20, 1937

CHARLES A. CURRIE, M.D.
June 2, 1937

RICHARD C. NORRIS, M.D.
June 10, 1937

STRICKER COLES, M.D.
June 20, 1937

JUDSON DALAND, M.D.
August 14, 1937

DAVID H. BERGEY, M.D.
September 5, 1937

H. R. M. LANDIS, M.D.
September 14, 1937

WILLIAM R. WATSON, M.D.
October 25, 1937

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